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RACES CONGRESS IN LONDON SHOWS MEN FROM 50 COUNTRIES

Government Recognizing Value of Work Send Their Representatives to the International Sessions

BOTH SEXES ATTEND

Settlement of Jewish Race on Soil of Palestine in Future Advocated as an Aid to Better Knowledge

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The first universal races congress has been held at the University of London, Lord Weardale presiding. The total membership is about 2000, and some 300 delegates from universities, associations and governments were in attendance.

Papers on China, Japan, the Jewish race, the American negro, the African negro, etc., were presented for the consideration of the congress and in each case the paper had been written by a member of the people or race concerned.

The representatives of 50 different countries were present at the opening meeting of the universal races congress. In his presidential address Lord Weardale stated that they had 1200 active members, and 900 passive members who were sufficiently interested in their proceedings to desire that all literature printed in connection with the congress might be forwarded to them.

Twenty-two different governments had sent eminent representatives to take part in the deliberations. Most of them regarded the congress as a fundamental if not an essential part of the great peace movement which was now taking possession of the conscience of the world. International misunderstandings might be shown, in nearly every case, to owe their origin to racial misunderstandings.

Thanks Tendered

Representatives of various governments including France, Turkey, Persia, Hungary, Canada, and the United States, then expressed their appreciation of the welcome extended to them, after which Dr. Stanton Cox read a number of letters and telegrams from well-wishers, including Andrew Carnegie and Miss Olive Schreiner.

There was an interesting general discussion on race. In the afternoon, attention was particularly directed to "the present position of women," after a paper by Miss Margaret Noble of Calcutta.

At the second day's session the conference discussed the question of special conditions of progress. J. M. Robertson, M. P., stated that the whole question would not be solved merely by the attainment of parliamentary institutions.

Philippines Cited

Manuel E. Quezon said that their experience in the Philippines has been that the institutions of the west could be implanted and adopted by the people of the east, provided that the latter were first convinced that they were for their improvement and welfare.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang appealed for an international language, especially for orientals.

The Hon. G. R. Gokhal, speaking of India, stated that undoubtedly the reform measures of two years ago had arrested the growing estrangement between Europeans and Indians. Since then, the situation had undergone a steady and continuous change for the better. The political evolution to which Indian reformers looked forward was representative government on a democratic basis. The course of this evolution must be slow for India, but it need not be as slow as some people expected. The first requisites of improved relations on an enduring basis between Englishmen and Indians, was an unequivocal

(Continued on page five, column two)

ARBITRATION TREATY RATIFICATION URGED BY PEACE FOUNDATION

Commercial and Other Organizations Throughout Country Are Mailed Summary of Proposed Pact

WORK OF AN EXPERT

Resolutions From 200 Bodies Representing Cities Aggregating 20,000,000 Population Sent to Senate

Urging the various commercial and other organizations that have indicated an interest in the peace movement to favor ratification of the arbitration treaties by the United States Senate, the World Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston, is sending through

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LINER ARABIC BACK IN BOSTON SERVICE AFTER LONG ABSENCE

After an absence of about five years the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, pushed up to her berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, today from Liverpool and Queenstown. On board the liner were 112 saloon, 235 second cabin and 346 steerage passengers.

The Arabic will remain in the Boston service until Feb. 1, when she will leave for her annual cruise in the Mediterranean. After that the vessel will return to the Boston service.

Captain Finch who was here two years ago in command of the steamer Cymric, reports that the running time from Daunt's Rock to Boston light was seven days, eight hours and 28 minutes, the average speed being 15.47 knots an hour. Reginald C. Foster, captain of the Harvard team that went abroad with Yale to compete in the Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports was among the saloon passengers. H. Jaques, one of the Harvard team, was also a passenger.

Mr. Jaques entered the half-mile and mile races, finishing third in the former and fourth in the latter. The games took place July 12, the English colleges winning by a score of five to four.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Jaques today, "Americans are better sprinters than the English, who excel in long distances."

"The English do not train as hard as the Americans, and they lose a valuable asset in not specializing more."

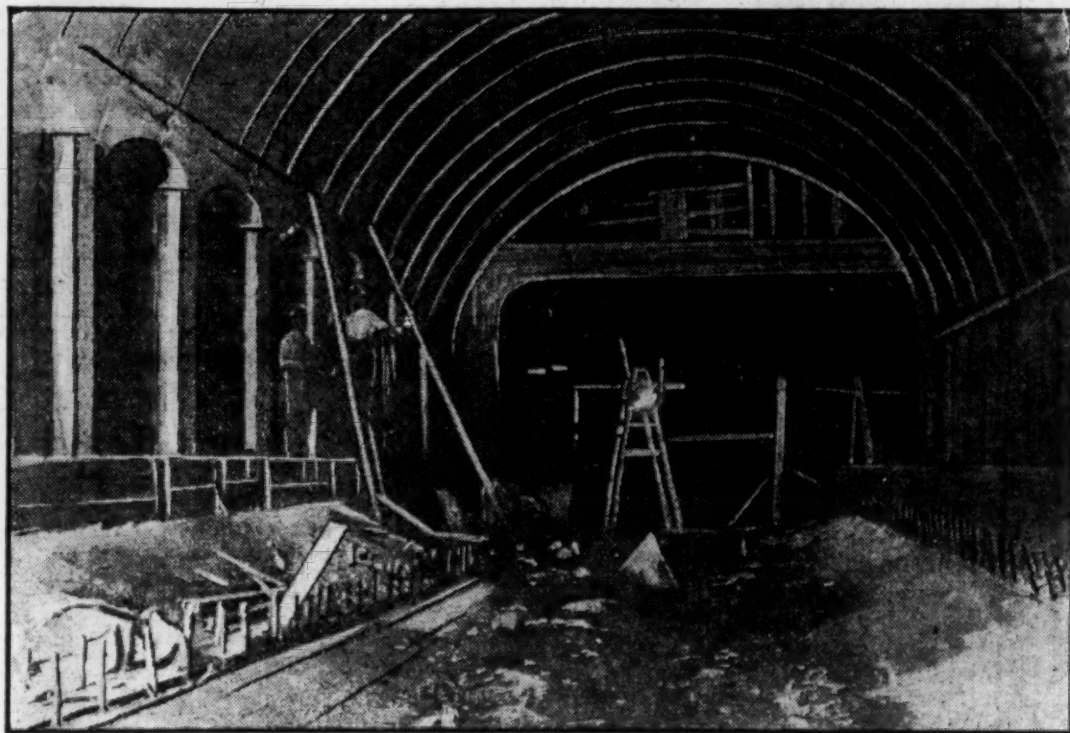
Among the other saloon passengers were John P. Feeney, former mayor of Woburn and Mrs. Feeney; Walter A. White and Henry L. White of Roxbury; Dr. Michael W. White and William A. O'Brien of Somerville; Capt. Frederick McDonald, E. J. Adamson of New York and the following Bostonians: Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Angier; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Crump, Madame Selfridge, Mrs. H. S. Selfridge, Miss Violet B. Selfridge, H. G. Selfridge, Jr., Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wightman and H. C. Pell.

Miss Kate Phillips, a prominent English actress, and James C. Montgomery, engineer of the steamer Canopic, were also passengers.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR BEVERLY

WASHINGTON—President Taft will leave Washington late this afternoon for Beverly. He may remain in Beverly until Monday night and then go to New York and thence on Tuesday to Ocean Grove, N. J., where he will address a camp meeting on arbitration.

PARK STREET TERMINAL OF CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY



Men are now at work smoothing the sides and roof of the big tunnel of concrete

HURRYING CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY TERMINAL

Excavating continues at the end of the Cambridge subway terminal beneath the Park street station, although the stairways and platforms connecting the old work and the entrances and exits connecting the street with the new station are walled in concrete and ready for the stairways and escalators. The tunnel through Beacon hill is already electrically lighted.

The central platform upon both sides of which the trains will run in seems narrow, but it is to be used only for outgoing passengers and there will be a train on each side during rush hours. A large stairway connects the old station level with the new in the center.

Long, cylindrical buckets are still rising through a small aperture in the roof of the old and the new subways to the street carrying the earth which is being dug from under Tremont street. A maze of timber construction supports the street while this work is going on.

A large part of the station is finished

so far as the preliminary concrete work is concerned, the twisted steel rods sticking from the edges of the out and in-bound platforms ready to take the extension shelves which will be put on and thus extend the platforms several feet over the track pit below.

Men are now at work smoothing the sides and roof of the large bore of concrete. A portion of the tunnel is already ballasted with bricks. Where the tunnel broadens out to make room for the station under Park street station a short row of concrete posts in the center stops abruptly at the station platform, where the roof takes the form of two arches supported at the center of the station.

The exits and entrances from Tremont street to the new station, there being one of each on either side of Winter street, are now ready for the superstructure. The twisted steel rods which reinforce the concrete and stick up around the openings of the street at frequent intervals will, it is expected, within a month be incased in concrete.

It is understood that the entire work of the contractor will be finished within that time and ready for the crews of the Boston Elevated to install the equipment.

WOOL AND FREE LIST TARIFF BILLS AGREED ON FOR TWO HOUSES

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the farmers' free list bill and the wool bill by the sub-committee on conference was reached today by Senator La Follette (Rep., Wis.) and Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.).

Mr. Underwood announced that the agreement was practically certain to go through, although it must now be submitted to the other conferees for approval.

It is understood that the agreement includes removal of lemons from the free list.

It was understood that Mr. Underwood was willing to compromise on 28 per cent for raw wool, if assured that this would pass the Senate. A canvass of the Senate is being made this afternoon.

REPORT COTTON BILL TO SENATE

WASHINGTON—Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah), acting for the Senate finance committee, submitted to the Senate today the Democratic cotton tariff revision bill, with the adverse report of the committee.

NEW JUDGES TAKE OATH

John B. Ratigan of Worcester and Hugo A. Dubuque of Fall River, recent appointees of Governor Foss to judge-ships on the superior court bench, called on the Governor this afternoon and took their oath of office.

G. W. PERKINS CALLS SHERMAN LAW REAL MENACE TO BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, denounced the Sherman anti-trust law before the Stanley steel committee today and predicted business disaster as a result of its enforcement.

Mr. Perkins said that the campaign of anti-trust prosecution was dangerous to all business interests. He characterized the dissolution order of the supreme court in the Standard Oil case as a "red flag, a danger signal to every business man" and asserted that under the Sherman law the "commercial supremacy of the nation could not be maintained."

He characterized as false the charge that "certain bankers" started the panic of 1907 for a purpose and that it got beyond their control and denied that the "Morgan interests" dominate the financial world.

Representative Bartlett wanted to

AGREE TO CHANGED STATEHOOD BILL

WASHINGTON—The House today agreed, without division, to the Senate amendments to the bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. It now goes to the President.

NEW PARK STREET SUBWAY ENTRANCE



As exits and inlets to terminal of Cambridge tunnel look at Tremont street on each side of Winter

U. S. DIVIDED INTO FIVE ZONES FOR RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON—In order to facilitate ordering new railroad rates throughout the United States the interstate commerce commission divided the country into five "zones" or territories today, zone No. 1 lying west of a line extending southwestward from Grand Portage, Mich., along the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line to the gulf. The other four zones comprise the territory east of this line.

The same order likewise denied the applications for the trans-continental freight bureau to establish rates from eastern freight bureaus to intermediate points in the middle western states and Canada, which are higher than those to the Pacific coast.

CAMBRIDGE CHARTER STARTS CONTROVERSY IN CITY COMMITTEE

A lively session is in prospect for the meeting tonight of the Cambridge Democratic ward and city committee, as the members are determined that all shall say where they stand on the new charter proposition.

Democrats generally are supposed to be against the proposed new charter, yet the chairman of the committee,

(Continued on page two, column four)

DR. WILEY'S OFFICIAL FOES ADMIT SECRET WORK IN THE NIGHT

Dr. Dunlap, Member of Remsen Board, Tells Congress Committee How Rusby Charge Was Prepared

ACCUSED NOT TOLD

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent the Chief Chemist Discovering What Was Going on Against Him

WASHINGTON—That great care was exercised in keeping the charges against Dr. Wiley in the Dr. Rusby case from the chief of the bureau of chemistry before Secretary Wilson had an opportunity to act on them was brought out in today's hearing before the House com-

(Continued on page two, column six)

REPUBLICANS TALK OF TARIFF AS ISSUE FOR FALL CAMPAIGN

Said to Believe There Is Enough Hostility to Democratic Program to Assure Victory at the Polls

AWAIT PRIMARIES

Three Candidates for Governor Actively Pushing Their Canvass in Various Parts of the State

Many leading Republicans of Massachusetts are understood to be considering the advisability of bringing the tariff issue into the state campaign this fall, believing that enough hostility to this feature of the Democratic program may be aroused to insure the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

It is said to be the plan of these Republicans to use this issue particularly in the manufacturing centers, pointing out that the Democrats in Congress have shaped a tariff policy which may seriously affect the Bay state workman in that it calls for the reduction of duties on products manufactured largely in New England and particularly in Massachusetts.

These representatives believe that the voting population of the big manufacturing cities can be aroused against Democratic doctrines and thus persuaded to help to bring Massachusetts back into the Republican column.

It is understood to be the plan to wait until after a Republican candidate for Governor has been chosen at the state primaries in September before forcing the tariff issue to the front.

Meanwhile the three Republican candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are actively pushing their respective campaigns. Speaker Joseph Walker today plans to confer with his campaign managers and meet many voters in Leominster, Gardner, Templeton, Athol, Winchendon, Hubbardston, Westminster and Fitchburg.

At Athol Mr. Walker expects to be the guest of former Representative James Oliver and to meet a delegation of the town's voters at the Pequig house.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham this afternoon is to be the guest of Salem Republicans headed by former Mayor Joseph N. Peterson of that city at the Ferncroft inn, Danvers. About 200 Republicans, most of whom are friendly to Mr. Frothingham's candidacy, are expected to attend. Wednesday the Lieutenant-Governor arranged campaign details with his managers in Fitchburg.

While Representative Norman H. White is looking personally after his campaign interests in New Bedford today his assistants in his Boston office are arranging for the distribution of much campaign literature in his behalf.

Arrangements are being made for

(Continued on page two, column seven)

REDISTRICTING STATE TO BEGIN NOW SAYS SENATOR BLANCHARD

The work of redistricting Massachusetts in accordance with the reapportionment bill recently passed by Congress, will begin this week.

This information was given out today by Senator Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, chairman of the redistricting committee, who announces that the first public hearing will be held at room 429 at the State House on Aug. 17.

The reapportionment bill gives this state two new congressional districts, and two congressmen in addition to the 14 now representing the state. Another redistricting will not come until after the next national census in 1920.

Although official notice from Washington to begin the work has not been received by the committee, Senator Blanchard said, the work will be started. President Taft having signed the reapportionment bill. The official notification is expected daily. The date for the first meeting of the committee has not been set. It will be devoted to organization and to assigning the members to their portion of the work.

The eastern section of the state will gain the two new districts, according to Senator Blanchard, but their location is as yet uncertain.

Although Boston's increase in population might warrant a fourth congressional district in the city, this will probably not be done, he said. Some of the wards of Boston may be included in a new district to be made up in part of outlying towns.

The three Boston congressional districts have gone Democratic ever since their establishment in 1901, and some members of the committee believe that if one of the new districts were made up wholly or largely of Boston wards, this too might become Democratic.

IT IS GRATIFYING TO NOTE THAT IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY FRIENDS ARE BEING MADE EVERY DAY FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM THROUGH RECEIVING COPIES OF THE MONITOR PASSED ALONG BY REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS :

COMPLETING PLANS FOR THE AERO RACES FOR CASH AWARDS AT THE SQUANTUM FIELD

Final arrangements are being made this afternoon for the two \$10,000 races, one for monoplanes and the other for biplanes, that are to be the leading features of the approaching Harvard-Boston aero meet, and intense interest is centered on the contests for supremacy in aviation which are scheduled to open at Squantum Aug. 26.

Upward of \$50,000 in prizes will be offered to the competing aviators and possibly the amount may reach \$65,000 to \$75,000.

Manager Claffin today is considering

the biplane race proposition, which contemplates an award of prizes similar to the Globe's monoplane contest offer, for a flight over the same route on the Saturday before Labor day, the newspapers of Nashua, Worcester, Providence, and perhaps other cities on the route, sharing in the expense.

There will be at least one cross-country flight each day of the meet and speed racing daily is scheduled also, as well as endurance tests.

Practically all of the well-known aviators of this country and some of

the most famous fliers abroad are now entered for the Harvard-Boston meet. Telegrams from Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, announce that he expects to arrive from St. Louis Aug. 25, making the cross-country flight of 1540 miles in 10 to 15 days, in order to be here at the meet.

Charles T. Weymann is expected to arrive next Saturday from France with a monoplane and a biplane to take part in the meet.

Claude Grahame-White, Maurice Tabu-

(Continued on page two, column one)

WARSHIPS RESUME THEIR MANEUVERS AT PROVINCETOWN

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—With the lifting of the fog the North Atlantic battleship fleet got down to work and resumed its summer maneuvers Wednesday after a five days' layoff.

The vessels of the fleet, from torpedo boat to dreadnought, were employed with exercises all day, every moment, even the mess hours being crowded with evolutions or drill.

RANGER REACHES CHERBOURG The commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School have received a cablegram from Commodore Atwater, U. S. N., announcing the arrival of the training ship Ranger at Cherbourg, France, Wednesday.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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COMPLETING PLANS OF HARVARD-BOSTON AERO RACING MEET

(Continued from page one)

teau, and possibly Tom Sopwith from across the water will compete against the Americans in their monoplane.

Harry N. Atwood, Earl L. Orington, Lincoln Beachey, Charles F. Willard, A. J. Cummings, J. A. D. McCurdy, James V. Martin, and possibly Miss Harriet Quimby, Glenn Curtiss, with Merrill Webster, Reynolds and Page from the Burgess-Wright camp, are American aviators scheduled to fly. Ronald Garros, Rene Barrier and Edmond Audemars are expected to come to Boston from the Chicago meet.

Among the cross-country flights under consideration are one to Concord, over the route of Paul Revere, one to Gloucester, over city and bay, and one to Provincetown. Labor day, the last day of the meet, will see a cross-country flight of over 160 miles for prizes to monoplane aviators totaling \$10,000, offered by General Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe. The route is from Boston to Nashua, N. H., to Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R. I., and from Providence to the aviation field near Boston.

Among new features will be the dropping of 100-pound weights and hurdle racing.

AUGUSTA, Me.—St. Croix Johnstone sailed a Moisant monoplane 25 miles up and down the Kennebec valley late Wednesday and gave Maine people a glimpse of an aeroplane in action.

PARIS.—Jules Vedrines broke the record for a single long-distance flight Wednesday competing for the Michelin cup. He covered 800 kilometers (496.8 miles) in 7 h, 56 m, 56 s.

Vedrines flew over a measured course of 101 kilometers. When he had made the round trip eight times he did not come down, but continued, with the purpose of remaining in the air for 15 hours.

QUINCY, Mass.—A mortgage of \$700 on an aeroplane has been recorded by the Albee Aviation Company. The aeroplane is owned by Alphonse Rand. This is the first mortgage of an aeroplane in the history of aviation.

VACATION SCHOOL HAS EXHIBITION

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Exhibitions of work done by the pupils of vacation school conducted by members of the Fortnightly Club were given today at the closing exercises held in Chapin school. The sewing department was under the direction of Mrs. Walker of Cambridge and Mrs. Phillips of Winchester and the intermediate class was conducted by Miss Navin and Miss Homer, while the kindergarten was in charge of Miss Coleman, Wilmington, assisted by Miss Edith Adams of Winchester and the nursery in charge of Miss Cullen and Miss Cody. The vacation opened July 1.

GOVERNOR TENER AT ELKS' OUTING

SALEM, N. H.—Governor Tener of Pennsylvania was the principal speaker Wednesday at the annual outing at Canobie lake of the Lawrence, Mass., lodge of Elks.

A ball game between the married and single men resulted in victory for the former. Running races and other sports were included in the day's events.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Clarice."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
CHICAGO
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—"Clarice."
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-It."
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

G. W. PERKINS CALLS SHERMAN LAW REAL MENACE TO BUSINESS

(Continued from page one)

know if Mr. Perkins agreed with Judge Gary as to the necessity for strict government regulation of corporations, even as to prices.

"I agree with Judge Gary that we should have some constructive action," Mr. Perkins asserted. "But I don't agree with him as to government regulation of prices. That is the very last thing that ought to be done. But as between even that extreme and going on as we are now, I prefer that limit."

"Can you propose any action that would remedy present conditions?" asked Mr. Gardner (Rep. Mass.).

"Yes," answered Mr. Perkins, "one thing you can do that would stop speculation in New York and prevent conditions which cause panics, would be to prevent the banks of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis from sending their money to New York in the summer, putting it out in call loans, and then disrupting conditions by pulling it out on short notice and taking it back in the fall to finance the crops. This gives us a high money market when we need low money for commercial purposes."

Mr. Perkins declared that he was not cognizant of the wire pool before it was exposed by prosecution.

Mr. Gardner of the committee expressed surprise that a director in the United States Steel Corporation could be ignorant of such a combination.

Mr. Perkins replied that it might be possible for the subsidiaries to pursue certain policies without notifying the directors of the Steel corporation.

Mr. Perkins explained that by taking over the T. C. I. the Steel corporation helped two situations resulting from the panic. One was to relieve Moore & Schley, which firm could not meet its time loans and turn money over to the Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America. This the witness said turned the tide of the panic.

THOUSANDS MARCH IN BIG PARADE OF NEGRO ELKS

Thousands of the negro members of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World paraded through Boston's principal streets this afternoon following their convention. Israel Rue was chief marshal and Louis E. Dunbar chief of staff.

There were several bands in the long winding column. Catto lodge of Philadelphia had its own, composed of 30 pieces. The route of the parade was Berkeley street, to Columbus avenue, to Park square, to Boylston street, to Tremont street, to Bromfield street, to Beacon street, to Arlington street, to Berkeley street, to Columbus avenue, to Columbus square, where it was reviewed and dismissed.

This evening there will be a ball in Mechanics hall, the music being furnished by Prof. Fred P. White's orchestra of 40 musicians.

FOREIGN TRADE IMPROVING HERE

Indications at present point to a picking up of foreign trade, and for the first time in several months every berth at the Hoosac docks, Charlestown, was occupied by a foreign steamer this morning. The Danish steamer *Louisa*, which arrived late Wednesday, is discharging at pier 40, while the Red Star liner *Manitou* was at pier 41, preparing to leave for Antwerp. She sailed shortly before noon. At pier 42 is berthed the Warren liner *Sagamore*, and at 43 is the White Star liner *Canopic*. The last pick, 44, is occupied by the Arabic, which arrived today from Liverpool and Queens-town.

PASSENGERS FROM CANOPIC FREED

All of the steerage passengers of the White Star liner *Canopic*, Captain Carter, which were taken off the vessel to Gallup's island when she arrived here from Mediterranean ports were released this afternoon and brought to the White Star pier in Charlestown by the tug *Vigilant* and the steamer *Monitor*.

The detention of the 1290 passengers was expensive to the White Star Line Company, \$2 each day for each immigrant being charged.

MAINE FIREMEN TO BE GUESTS OF RHODE ISLANDERS

BRISTOL, R. I.—The American Hook and Ladder Company of Rockland, Me., a company of volunteer firemen, is to be the guest of the Hydraulion company of this town for a week commencing Aug. 13. Plans for the entertainment of the visitors have been tentatively arranged.

A year ago the Hydraulion company visited Rockland as the guest of the men who are now to come here.

Plans for the week are of an elaborate nature. The visitors will reach here about 10:30 in the morning and will be escorted to the Hydraulion headquarters on Franklin street. Newport will be the center of attraction Monday. A steamer will take the visitors and the local company to Newport, where the famous Ten Mile Drive will be taken. The Dreadnought Ladder and Hose Company will be the host Monday evening at its station on High street, this town. Tuesday's program includes a visit to Providence. Wednesday morning will be spent in going through the mammoth rubber factories here. New Bedford will be visited by the two companies on Thursday. Friday will be "clambake" day.

CANADA RECIPROCITY CONTEST CENTERS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MONTREAL, Que.—The reciprocity contest is centering in the province of Quebec which promises to be pivotal in the election of Sept. 21. Fifty-four of the 65 Quebec seats in Parliament are held by the Laurier government.

The Conservatives are building high hopes on the third party movement, led by Henri Bourassa, and the Nationalists, who desire to defeat the Laurier government in rebuke for its establishment of a Canadian navy.

The government is doing everything possible to make reciprocity, with its accompanying benefits for the farmers, the predominant issue, but Mr. Bourassa is meeting with success in keeping attention on the navy.

Robert Rogers, minister of public works of Manitoba, one of the chief conservative political managers, is making his headquarters temporarily in Montreal. He will soon decide, in conference with the handful of Quebec Conservatives now in Parliament, whether it will be advisable to put many straight Conservatives into the field or depend upon the Nationalists to cut down the government's Quebec strength.

2-CENT POST PLAN DECLINED BY U. S.

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The United States government has declined the Australian proposal for a reciprocal two-cent postage arrangement.

Joseph Thomas, postmaster-general of the commonwealth, took the matter up with the postoffice authorities at Washington a month ago. The question of two-cent postage with the United States has been the subject of an agitation since the discontinuance of the mail service between Australian ports and San Francisco.

PROCTOR THEATER FOR NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—Plans for a \$1,000,000 theater, to be erected in Bijou park have been tentatively accepted by F. F. Proctor, and within two months it is expected that its construction will begin. A number of the best interior decorators in this country have been engaged to execute the designs of the architect, A. C. Johnson, of Toledo, O.

ASTORIA OPENS CENTENNIAL

ASTORIA, Ore.—Astoria today opened a centennial exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of its settlement.

CAMBRIDGE CHARTER STARTS CONTROVERSY IN CITY COMMITTEE

(Continued from page one)

Edward J. Sennott, has publicly declared for it. Some of the members are discussing plans to depose Mr. Sennott from the chairmanship. It is generally agreed that he must be retained on the committee, having been elected by the Democrats of the whole city.

Mr. Sennott said today that he did not care to discuss the committee situation, at this time. He announced that in conjunction with Attorney John J. Scott he was about to start a weekly paper in Cambridge which shall be Democratic in national and state affairs but for the charter in city affairs. Should the charter fail, says Mr. Sennott, the paper will be Democratic in city affairs.

OPEN PLYMOUTH HIGHWAY BIDS TUESDAY AT NOON

Proposals for the building of a state highway in the town of Plymouth two and one half miles in length are to be opened by the Massachusetts highway commission next Tuesday noon. The new highway begins at the southerly end of the section of highway built last year, extends along one mile of the present highway and thence for one and one half miles along a new location cutting off a considerable curve in the present highway to the junction of the latter and the Long Swamp road. The first mile is to be a mixture of sand and asphaltic oil.

The oil and sand section of the new highway is to be finished by Nov. 1, and the entire contract by Dec. 1.

Construction of 1½ miles of a state highway in the town of Chelmsford, it was announced today has been awarded to De Stefano & Di Christoforo of East Boston for \$3045.

The following awards were also announced: Constructing a bridge over Pudding Brook in the town of Pembroke, to Powers Brothers of Brockton, for \$1329; one mile of road in the town of Egremont awarded to C. A. Rossi of Torrington, Conn., for \$6512.50; construction of a state highway in the town of Barre, 1½ miles long, to P. F. Giovannini of Boston for \$7864.40.

AGREE ON GOMEZ FOR SECOND ON MEXICAN TICKET

MEXICO CITY.—It is evident that General Madero and his committee have lost the political battle with Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez. The anti-re-electionist committee conferences between the two factions Wednesday resulted in an agreement that no convention would be held and that Dr. Vasquez Gomez would go on the Madero ticket as candidate for Vice-President. There are other points of difference between the two committees which have yet to be settled before peace between the two factions can be assured.

BETTER LIGHTING FOR NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Frederick D. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the United Illuminating Company, appeared before the aldermanic committee on lighting last night to urge upon them the endorsement of the project which has been started of installing high power electric lights along Chapel and Church streets and enter into the plan with the merchants along these streets, by paying for lights on Chapel street from Church to College, where the street borders the green.

Mr. Adams offered in behalf of the company to put up the lights at a cost to the city of \$39 for installation and of \$1367 a year for maintenance. There was no decision.

MRS. SAGE PLEADS FOR ROBIN

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Russell Sage, through the National Association of Audubon Societies, is sending out 200,000 leaflets describing the native song birds, particularly the robin, in whose protection the philanthropist is deeply interested. As a result of Mrs. Sage's crusade 533 junior Audubon classes were formed last year in 12 states, with a membership of 11,000.

ELECTRIC CRANES WILL MOVE CARGO ON BALBOA PIER

BALBOA, C. Z.—Eight four-ton electric cranes for handling cargo will be erected on the pier at the Pacific entrance to the canal.

The Maine Electric Company will build them for a total of \$91,720.

The difference between high and low tide at Balboa is about 20 feet. The cranes must move along the face of the dock and handle cargo from ships through the legs of the cranes into the covered portion of the pier, and were designed to meet these conditions.

They consist of a structural swinging steel boom. They must be able to hoist a load of four tons, at a distance of 40 feet from center of crane to center of ship, through a maximum height of 90 feet, at a speed of 300 feet per minute, trolley it along the boom at a speed of 600 feet per minute, and deliver it upon the wharf within one minute from the beginning of the operation.

The tower must be able to move along the dock at the rate of 100 feet per minute against a wind pressure of 30 miles an hour.

The installation is part of the effort to increase temporarily, the handling facilities at the Pacific terminus of the Panama railroad.

ADMITS POTATO RATE TOO HIGH

DERBY, Conn.—Answers from the two defendants, the Rutland and the New Haven railroads, have been received here by W. D. O'Connell, counsel for James E. Shaw, a shipper, who filed complaints with the interstate commerce commission alleging that these railroads and also the Boston & Maine, were charging excessive rates for the transportation of potatoes and cattle, from Chubbuck, N. Y., to Derby, Conn.

In both answers, which have been also sent to the commission at Washington, the railroads admit that the rate of \$25 a carload for potatoes from the above points is unreasonable and that they are prepared to reduce them. A rate of \$2 is proposed.

SUMMER FOLK FIGHT AUTO ROAD

BAR HARBOR, Me.—It developed at a meeting held this morning by the selectmen relative to laying out the automobile road which was to be built by private subscription, with the town assisting in the construction, that if the road is built a number of the summer cottagers will leave. The residents by a large majority desire the construction of the road.

Others of the cottagers are outspoken for the construction of the road, and have made generous subscriptions.

NORTH ADAMS TAX RATE ANNOUNCED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The assessors announced the tax rate as \$18.70 this year, a reduction of 10 cents from last year's figures.

The valuation of real estate is \$12,591,345, against \$12,388,895 last year, and that of personal property \$3,863,605, against \$3,941,734 last year. The bank tax is \$122,084. Last year it was \$128,613.33.

The actual amount to be raised by taxation is \$307,619.46, but \$309,990.54 will be raised to provide for overlayings.

SPEAKER WALKER DENIES INTERVIEW

In a statement given out today Speaker Joseph Walker denies an alleged interview with Edward O. Skelton, of Dorchester and statements which were attributed to the former.

RIVER DIVERSION BEING MADE

BALBOA, C. Z.—Curundu river diversion, which is designed to drain the swamp lands bounded on the north by Diabolo hill, on the east by the rising ground of the Sabanas, on the south by the track to Balboa, and on the west by the toes of the old Sosa-Corozal dam, is in progress.

GROCERS PRAISE DR. WILEY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The State Association of Retail Grocers today adopted a resolution praising the work done by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and petitioning Congress and President Taft not to listen to the charges brought against him.

MRS. HOWE ESTATE \$46,835
Buffalo, N. Y.—The estate of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe left real estate amounting to \$39,700 and personally worth \$7185 in this state, according to an inventory filed by the executors of her estate in the Suffolk probate court today.

DR. WILEY'S OFFICIAL FOES ADMIT SECRET WORK IN THE NIGHT

(Continued from page one)

mittee on expenditures in the department of agriculture.

Frederick L. Dunlap, associate chemist and member of the food inspection board, testified that he had prepared the memorandum in the Rusby case on several successive nights at his home. Dr. Wiley was in Chattanooga, Tenn., on a court case and Dr. Dunlap was acting chief of the bureau of chemistry.

Dr. Wiley returned to Washington on March 27 and left that night for Ithaca, N. Y., and the Rusby case was presented to Secretary Wilson on March 28 without Dr. Wiley's having been informed that the case was pending. This was testified to by Dr. Dunlap. H. E. Davis, counsel for Dr. Wiley, also developed the fact that the Rusby memorandum was typewritten in Solicitor McCabe's office.

"Why was the typewriting done in the solicitor's office and not in the bureau of chemistry?" Mr. Davis asked Dr. Dunlap.

"Because it was such a serious matter that I did not want it to become a subject of comment in the bureau of chemistry," replied Dr. Dunlap.

Mr. Davis referred to "charges" against Dr. Wiley to which Dr. Dunlap took exception. He said he had not prepared charges against Dr. Wiley but had simply prepared a memorandum for the secretary.

Mr. Davis was insistent upon knowing why Dr. Dunlap did not tell Dr. Wiley that the Rusby case was pending when Dr. Wiley was in Washington on March 27.

"Did you inform Dr. Wiley about the Rusby case which you were then preparing?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No," was the reply.

"Yet you had it in hand on the day Dr. Wiley was here and presented it to the secretary in completed form on the day thereafter when Dr. Wiley was absent?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"And you did not give Dr. Wiley a chance to make an explanation?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No," replied Dr. Dunlap.

The question of Dr. Wiley's work for the national pharmacopoeia was brought up and Mr. Davis developed the fact that Solicitor McCabe had said that possibly Dr. Wiley could not legally do this work. It was also developed that Dr. Wiley is no longer connected with this work.

MAINE CENTRAL BUYS RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD

PORTLAND, Me.—The Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes railroad, a narrow gauge line 90 miles long through the heart of Franklin county, has been bought by the Maine Central railroad, it was announced today. The road extends from Farmington, the terminus of the Maine Central standard gauge line, to Rangeley and Bigelow.

The original purpose of the S. R. & R. L. R. R. was to reach the shores of the famous Rangeley lakes in the interest of hunting and fishing and summer resort travel. From this it developed a branch line extending through the great hardwood forests of Franklin county in search of valuable timber lands and in doing so it uncovered numerous lakes and streams which have become the centers of large sporting camps.

MAN TO BE ENVOY OF SUFFRAGISTS

NEW YORK.—The suffragists of New York are not sending money alone to the aid of the cause in California where the issue of votes for women is to come before the people in October. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of which George Foster Peabody is president, has issued an invitation to contributors and also announced that Max Eastman will go to the aid of the cause in California.

CELEBRATE SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

LIMERICK, Me.—A three days' celebration in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of Limerick Academy opened here Wednesday.

HOME-MADE BREAD

from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour appeals to the eye and the appetite. Upon request we will mail you a valuable PRIZE RECIPE for RAISIN BREAD. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 121 STATE STREET, BOSTON

REPUBLICANS TALK OF TARIFF AS ISSUE FOR FALL CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

Governor Foss to visit Oak Bluffs, Monday, Aug. 14, where he will be the guest of honor of citizens of the town at a banquet at the Wesley house. On Wednesday the Governor visited the town as a guest of the Baptist Vineyard Association at its thirty-seventh annual gathering. In the evening he delivered a short address touching upon needed reforms in the penal institutions of the state.

Thomas L. Hisgen, the independent oil dealer of Springfield and a candidate for President in the last national campaign on the Independence League ticket, is expected to take out his nomination papers as a candidate for Governor today or tomorrow.

Mr. Hisgen has announced his determination to oppose Governor Foss in the primaries and declares that if defeated there he will carry his opposition to the polls on an independent ticket. Reports have been circulated that if defeated at the primaries Mr. Hisgen would throw his strength to Norman H. White, but this the Springfield candidate denies.

Mr. Hisgen is to make the trust question the big issue of his campaign and declares with his name on the ballot this issue cannot be ignored.

GREAT FORTY-TON GRANITE BLOCK IS FINALLY SHIPPED

QUINCY, Mass.—An electric derrick at the freight yard at the Quincy Adams station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad made easy work today of lifting to a steel car the 40-ton block of granite that was taken there Wednesday by means of a steam roller. The block will be shipped to Greenbush, N. Y., where it is to form the die of a monument.

The travels of this block, the largest one ever quarried in Quincy, have created wide interest since it left the Hitchcock quarry of the Quincy Quarries Company Monday on a jumbo wagon, steam rollers in front of and behind the vehicle furnishing the necessary power. The first stage of the trip ended within 50 feet of the starting point, when the right side of the jumbo wagon sank to the hubs in the earth. Despite every effort to free the wagon, the journey was not resumed until Wednesday, jacks being used to raise the wheels out of the soil.

SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT WORK

WOBBURN, Mass.—The Warren Academy free industrial school conducted at the Warren Academy will hold its closing exercises and exhibition Friday. Some splendid work by pupils of the woodwork department will be shown between 9 and 11 a. m.

BACK BAY SALE

Jacob Katz has purchased a brick apartment house on Joy street, near St. Marys street, from S. K. Greene, valued at \$20,000 on the assessors' books, \$9200 of this amount being on the \$269 square feet of land.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for travel desired. Hotel and Travel Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS W. B. Clarke Co. 36 & 38 Tremont St.

At 11:40 the Irolita left the Elena and started after the Westward. At this time the Avenger had passed the Adventure and was leading the sloops. The Westward gained the Narragansett shore at noon and immediately picked up a nice breeze from under the mainsail which sent her spinning along to-

CLASS A AUXILIARIES (SPECIAL)

Indymion, G. Lauder, Jr.....	3:06
Entrepld, L. Poenix.....	3:22

Lowell 8, Haverhill 4.
Worcester 9, Brockton 4.
New Bedford 9, Lawrence 6.
Fall River 4, Lynn 2.

St. Joseph 1, Des Moines 0.
Pueblo 7, Denver 5.
Lincoln 4, Topeka 2.
Lincoln 5, Topeka 0.

Harrisburg 4, Wilmington 1.
Trenton 5, York 1.
Johnstown 10, Reading 1.
Lancaster 3, Altoona 2.

BROOKLYN
NATIONAL LEAGUE GROUNDS

SETTLEMENT CHILDREN VISIT FRANKLIN PARK

If you have never seen many trees and are not used to the way they grow straight up from the ground and spread their broad green branches against the blue of the sky, and even though you have seen them, if you are not accustomed to seeing them growing together, waving and bending, and casting flickering patches of golden sunshine and deep green shadow underneath; and moreover, if you do not know the feeling of the yielding turf beneath your feet, then you can understand how it seemed to the hundreds of boys and girls from the settlement houses who were taken to Franklin park Wednesday afternoon for a mid-summer festival, and how it was there at first over-awed and did not sing their songs and play their games with their accustomed ease.

The boys were the first to regain their composure. They went off to a part of the grounds by themselves and soon the air resounded with their excitement. They screamed and yelled and as if that were not enough rolled over and over on the ground. They had baseball, spoon races, potato races, three-legged races, relay races, sack races, wheelbarrow races and obstacle races.

Meanwhile the girls carried out their program on the other side of the knoll. They had games and songs and folk dances. A regular program had been arranged, groups from the different houses each contributing something. A space under the tall trees was marked off by broad canvas bands and the groups came out one at a time to do their part and then resume their places among the spectators.

Fifteen or twenty little girls not more than 5 or 6 years old gave a trio of Spanish folk songs. Over their holiday dresses they wore black boleros and bows of green and white. Each little girl carried a dolly hugged close to her little heart. They sang first a dolly song, then the "Little White Pigeon" and after that "San Sereni, the Holy Hearted." The children from Jamaica Plain Neighborhood house gave a May-pole dance.

Little girls from Lincoln house, wearing aprons and head dresses that talked of Bohemian lands, sang and danced first a "poor white" dialect piece, "Skip to Ma' Lou," following it with a "Strazak," or Bohemian dance. They gave it with the graceful abandon they would in their own settlement house. Ellis Memorial, Robert Gould Shaw house, Ruggles street and Cottage place neighborhood houses, Stearns neighborhood, the Elizabeth Peabody, Social service, Roxbury neighborhood, Dorchester and South End houses were the others which took part in the games and contests.

After the program there was free play for all in different groups. By that time the girls were more at home and the air resounded gaily with "Heigh-ho deley-oh, the Farmer in the Dell," "The Muffin Man," "The Mystery Man," "Ride a Cock Horse," and other old familiar. Some of the little girls had never played out of doors before except on the public playgrounds, the brick pavements and the asphalt streets. It was a novelty to which they could not become accustomed, but they enjoyed it all the way down to the tips of their dancing toes. Some of them went off on long walks to see still more of the green and beauty about them, but most of them stayed close to the main groups, thus feeling more comfortable in all that vastness.

Each house had its colors which were worn by the children in different ways. On the girls they were arranged conspicuously as baldies or sashes, or on their heads. The boys wore them more quietly as bands on their sleeves or badges on their coats or shirts. The boys, however, were also decorated with huge numbers done on big squares of brown paper and pinned to their shirts between their shoulder blades with one large safety pin. There they fluttered and fopped for all the world like cherub's wings. According to the instructors who had them in charge the simile was not unlike, for with all their whooping and yelling, their dirty faces and torn clothes, there was no quarreling and little roughness and everything passed off as happily as the most sanguine could desire.

The festival was the first of the mid-summer events, which it is hoped will be given annually hereafter. It was under the auspices of the Boston Social Union, which is a federation of the settlement houses of Greater Boston, all the settlements being invited to take part, and was given with the thought that such an

occasion would stimulate the work at the different houses and create a broader interest among them, as well as giving a point to work toward in the summer schedule.

The festival practically closes the summer work of the settlements. A few of them are in session a little longer and will be stopped to give the workers an opportunity for recreation before taking up activities for the winter.

CONCERTS ARRANGED BY THE MUNICIPAL AND PARK OFFICIALS

The Municipal band of Boston gives a concert tonight at Edward Everett square, at 8 p. m., with the following program: March, "The Banner," von Blon; overture, "Franz Schubert," Suppe; selection from "The Three Twines," Hoschna; waltz, Waldteufel; idyl, "The Forge in the Forest," Michaelis; selection from "The Red Mill," Herbert; ballet music from "Henry VIII," Saint-Saens; intermezzo from "Tales of Hoffman," Offenbach; selection from "The Balkan Princess," Rubens.

The city musicians will play at G and Sixth streets, South Boston, Friday, at 8 p. m., the following: March, "National Emblem," Bagley; overture, "Zampa," Herold; selection from "Chocolate Soldier," O. Strauss; waltz, "Espans," Waldteufel; popular gems; selections from "The Spring Maid," Reinhardt; "Cavalry Charge," Luder; fantasia of Irish, English and Scotch airs, Baetens; march, "Up the Street," Morse.

The metropolitan park commission offers a concert by Stiles Eighth Regiment Band, M. V. M., Harry E. Stiles, chief musician, at Melrose common tonight at 7:30 o'clock. The program: March, national emblem, Bagley; medley, Von Tilzer; solo for cornet, by B. B. Keyes; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; hits of Harry Lauder; duet from "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "A Day in Camp," Keyes; selection, "Spring Maid," Reinhardt.

The commission presents the Melrose Orchestral Association Band, Robert C. Mauser, bandmaster, at Fellsmead park, Malden, Saturday, Aug. 12, 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.: March, "Nebelungen," Wagner; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; cornet solo by John E. Dyer; "The Teddy Bears Picnic," Bratton; selection, "Meistofele," Boito; selection, "Amorita," Czibulka; clarinet solo by William A. Brewster; idyl, "Forest Whispers," Losey; dance from "Madame Sherry," Hoschna; selection, "A Trip to Japan," Klein.

SOUTH BOSTON CHILDREN SAIL

Over 300 South Boston children boarded the steamer Monitor today and sailed on the Randidge excursion to Bunkins island.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

We have good reason to know that the majority of highly skilled golfers fully realize the bad influence exercised on the game by recent developments in the manufacture of golf balls, says the London Field. But we have been led to believe that the far more numerous class, containing those who receive a considerable number of strokes from scratch men, was opposed to any attempt to check by legislation the use of these far-flying, long-running balls. Primarily the question of standardizing a ball for use in the championships is only of academic interest to those not qualified to enter at least for the amateur event. But he would be dull of intellect who failed to perceive that the championship ball would be used on more than two occasions during the year. It is therefore gratifying to read in the Sportsman of July 22 a letter from one whose signature implies that his allowance of strokes is six, pleading that the guttie may be restored to its position as the universally used implement of the game.

We are entirely in sympathy with the arguments which he adduces in support of his plea, but we fear that they will fall of success, because the rubber-cored ball affords greater physical pleasure to the hitter of it than the guttie. All games are or ought to be played for pleasure. Therefore, at golf it is right and proper that nothing which contributes to the satisfaction of the player should be omitted from it. But in the successful playing of every game there is pleasure intellectual as well as physical. The former cannot be enjoyed unless the implements of the game are at once reliable and reasonably difficult to use. In our view—and we are supported by numerous correspondents—a ball such as we have had made to our specifications fulfills all the necessary conditions. The feel of it on the club at the moment of impact is as pleasing as that of any other ball, and when a man drives it a long way or places it near to the hole by a deft approach stroke he has the satisfaction of knowing that his own skill has been the main factor in its success.

We print below a letter from a London golfer who proposes specifications for a standard ball which would undoubtedly improve the game, though they do not go so far as those adopted by us in making our experiment. By the same post we received a criticism of the Field ball from the secretary of one of the clubs which sends a delegate

VICTORY OR DEFEAT OF VETO WILL BE BY NARROWEST MARGIN

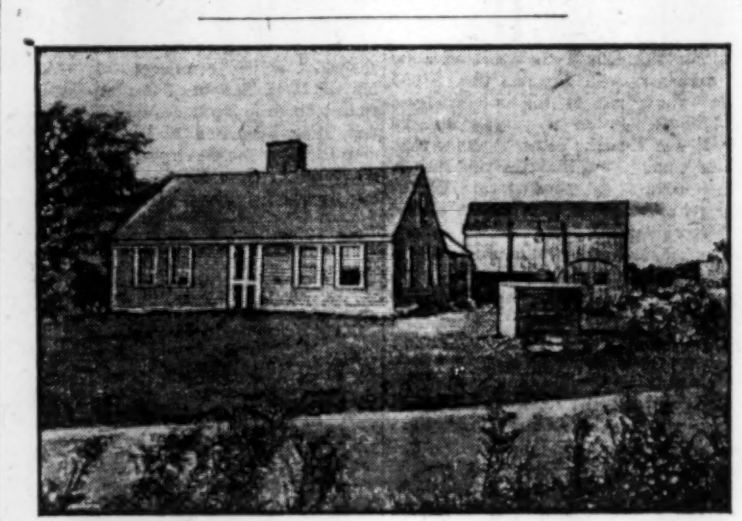
LONDON—With keen interest the country is awaiting the vote in the House of Lords on the veto bill and it seems certain that the margin of victory or defeat will be extremely small. The utmost uncertainty is believed to prevail in the lobbies.

The House of Lords was crowded at the debate Wednesday, the spectators including George von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States navy, American Ambassador Reid and Count Benckendorff, German ambassador to Great Britain, who occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery.

Lord Lansdowne, opposition leader in the upper house, declared it was obvious that the Lords no longer were in a position effectually to resist the policy of the government, and he was convinced that a further insistence of their amendments would not only be unprofitable, but would be detrimental to public interest.

Lord Halsbury swore fealty to Lansdowne, but in the same breath protested against the leader's advice.

BIRTHPLACE OF DEBORAH SAMPSON



Old house in Plympton, Mass., standing near scene of carnival commemorating deeds of revolutionary heroine

U. S. WOULD FIX POSTAL RATE ON PUBLISHERS' WORD

NEW YORK—If the government decides to increase the postal rate on advertising matter of magazines apart from the reading matter there will be no general ripping apart of the periodicals to weigh them, but the increased rate will be levied upon the strength of publishers' statements. Each month the publishers will be required to file a certificate showing the actual amount of reading and advertising matter in their periodicals.

COLONIAL CARNIVAL HELD BY PLYMPTON

PLYMPTON, Mass.—A colonial carnival was held on Plympton Green Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was given under the auspices of the Library Association. Scenes from the early history of the town were presented with tableaux representing happenings in the life of Deborah Sampson, the revolutionary heroine, whose birthplace is still standing on Elm street. It was a benefit for the library association.

Deborah Sampson was a native of Plympton and was born Dec. 17, 1760. When the revolutionary war broke out she made herself a man's uniform and enlisted in the colonial army under the name of Robert Shurtliff. She was sent to West Point and while on the skirmish line was wounded. She was in the battle which repulsed the British at Yorktown and was present at the surrender to Lord Cornwallis.

Her identity was finally discovered. The fact was reported to General Washington and after a conference with him Miss Sampson was sent back to her home in Middleboro, having served in the army about two years. After the revolutionary war she was a guest of General Washington at his home at Mt. Vernon, Va.

On Plympton Green is a large boulder

erected a number of years ago by the members of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Only a short distance from the green is the birthplace of Miss Sampson. It is one of the old landmarks of the town and is visited by hundreds of people during the summer months. The house is in good condition.

The green was decorated. Tables were arranged for the sale of food, candy and useful and fancy articles. The tables were in charge of the descendants of the old residents, Churchills, Perkins, Sampsons, Bradfords and the committees are: Supper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Page, Mr. and Mrs. William G. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Dennett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Buckham, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Peck, Mrs. Phillip Hoffman and the Rev. T. F. Norris; aids, Misses Bessie N. Page, Georgia A. Barton and Edith Seib; pageant, etc., historian, John Sherman; tableaux, Miss Nellie F. Sherman, Miss Bessie W. Sherman, Mrs. Herbert H. Duesbury, Miss Marjorie Burbank and Mrs. C. T. Torrey. The tables have been assigned to the following descendants of the early settlers of the town: Useful, Luke Perkins, Miss Helen Perkins, Mrs. Charles B. Perkins, Miss Beatrice A. Reed, Mrs. Herbert H. Duesbury, Charles B. Perkins and Wallace S. Wright; fancy and souvenir, George Sampson, Miss Winnifred S. Wright, Nellie F. Sherman and Helen S. Robbins; Alexander C. Wright and B. Ellis Wright; apron, Adam Wright, Mrs. Lloyd D. Wright, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. George L. Reed, Lloyd D. Wright and George L. Reed; candy and cake, Samuel Bradford, Mrs. M. P. Bradford, Mrs. Horace C. Bradford, Miss Florence J. Shaw, Prince and Horace Bradford; flowers and plants, Mrs. John Fuller, Samuel Fuller, Miss Clara L. Fuller, Mrs. James Collins, Jr., Frank A. Fuller, and James Collins, Jr.; grab, William Churchill, Mrs. William Perkins, Mrs. Alexander Churchill, William Perkins and A. L. Churchill; ice cream, John Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Robbins, and Eugene A. Wright; lemonade and fruit, Misses Susie Duesbury, Viola Norris, Marion Eaton, Bessie Nesmith and Stella F. Nesmith.

These committees have been appointed by the Baptist church for activities after the union services with the Congregational and Methodist churches and: Baptismal, S. A. Lenfest, W. H. Knight, Mrs. G. W. Eaton, Mrs. Mary C. Bowditch, John Hendrickson, Mrs. F. I. Wilkins, Miss L. E. Allen; flower, Mrs. Mary G. Bowditch, Marjorie Cartwright, R. E. Jackson, Mina B. Eaton, Effie Cecilson, Theresa W. Hendrickson; social, Mrs. H. S. Bouve, Mrs. P. E. Evans, Mrs. Josiah S. Bonney, Miss Jennie A. Spaulding, Harold G. Watkins, George M. Daland, Mrs. W. O. Cartwright; mission, Mrs. E. P. Conlon, Mrs. L. E. Howlett, L. E. Howlett, Harry Haskell, Mrs. G. W. Richards, Miss Annie L. Brown, William A. Thibodeau.

A 10-year agreement among the Republican committees of the three towns gives Sharon the nominee for two years and the remaining towns the nominee for four years each.

Sharon took its two years first, then Stoughton had two years and last year Randolph Republicans nominated a candidate in the person of Daniel B. White, who was unexpectedly defeated by Jeremiah O'Leary of Sharon, the Democratic candidate. This was brought about, so local Republicans say, by a combination of Republicans of Stoughton and Sharon.

This year it is again Randolph's privilege to name the Republican nominee, but on account of conditions no candidate has appeared. It is claimed the conditions of a year ago still exist and that Republicans in Stoughton and Sharon are at work again in the interests of Representative O'Leary, who is a candidate for reelection.

Local Republicans are stirred up over the situation and say that they will oppose any effort to name a candidate from the other two towns.

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DENVER PREPARING FOR 100,000 VISITORS TO CONCLAVE IN 1913

DENVER, Col.—William B. Melish, grand master of the Knights Templars, and other officers of the order will be in Denver within the next two weeks to discuss plans for the triennial convocation to be held in Denver in August, 1913, and to make hotel reservations for the headquarters of the grand commandery.

"I believe that there will be considerably over 100,000 visitors in Denver during the convocation," said W. F. R. Mills, secretary of the hotel committee. "Denver will not have the least difficulty in handling a crowd of that size."

BOSTON MAN BUYS MANSFIELD MINE

MANSFIELD, Mass.—About 1700 acres of land, including several farms, principally in the western part of Mansfield, have been sold by Irvin McD. Mansfield, receiver of the Massachusetts Coal & Power Company, to Joseph Haley of Boston, with leases and mining rights covering about 450 acres. The price paid was between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

OPEN-AIR BOAT TAKES 271 ON SAIL

The floating hospital cruised to Long island today with 271 aboard, including 75 mothers and 16 children.

It is Mildred Hall day, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hall are the subscribers. Tonight's cruise will be James McMillan 2d night, and Mrs. James McMillan is the subscriber.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

These committees have been appointed by the Baptist church for activities after the union services with the Congregational and Methodist churches and: Baptismal, S. A. Lenfest, W. H. Knight, Mrs. G. W. Eaton, Mrs. Mary C. Bowditch, John Hendrickson, Mrs. F. I. Wilkins, Miss L. E. Allen; flower, Mrs. Mary G. Bowditch, Marjorie Cartwright, R. E. Jackson, Mina B. Eaton, Effie Cecilson, Theresa W. Hendrickson; social, Mrs. H. S. Bouve, Mrs. P. E. Evans, Mrs. Josiah S. Bonney, Miss Jennie A. Spaulding, Harold G. Watkins, George M. Daland, Mrs. W. O. Cartwright; mission, Mrs. E. P. Conlon, Mrs. L. E. Howlett, L. E. Howlett, Harry Haskell, Mrs. G. W. Richards, Miss Annie L. Brown, William A. Thibodeau.

The assessors expect to announce the tax rate Aug. 15. In spite of the fact that there has been a big increase in metropolitan park and sewer taxes, with the new Charles river basin tax of \$2312.00, Chairman Parker says that it will probably not go higher than the present rate of \$20.50.

MALDEN

The several lodges of Red Men of this city, who will entertain members of the order from all parts of New England on Red Men's day, Sept. 21, have appointed these committeemen to have charge of the events: Chairman, Charles G. Warren; secretary, William T. Smart; assistant secretary, Miss Edna Kaulback; treasurer, Benjamin R. Ambrose; finance and printing, B. A. Hall, C. E. Wettergreen, Fred Swanson, R. H. Cathcart, Miss Elsie Frye, Mary E. Mitchell, Maud Rand and Eva Pierce; entertainment, William T. Smart, C. G. Warren, Eliza Oakland and Emma Taylor; music, William F. Russell, E. M. Hunnewell and Henry J. Whyte; parade, Maj. Philip V. Mingo, J. Norman Hopkins and Henry M. Ricker; prizes, Herbert A. Stevens, Fabian H. Brook, Lucy Cooper and Eliza Allard.

LEXINGTON

The principal streets in town have been spread with a dust layer and street preservative.

The regular fall season of the Lexington grange will be opened at Historic hall the evening of Sept. 13 with a discussion of "Which is the Most Useful and Profitable Animal—Horse, Cow, Pig, Sheep, Dog, Cat, Hen or Duck?" A series of contests will also be held. The following committee will have charge: James A. Bean, Mrs. Bernard F. Baker, Miss Ethel F. Whitaker, Mrs. Louis W. Jenkins, Leslie G. Putnam, Herbert F. Shannon and C. Elliot Hadley.

Edwin A. Bayley has issued a public statement saying that he will not be a candidate for the Senate in the fifth Middlesex district this fall.

EAST LEXINGTON

The committee appointed by Moderator Edwin A. Bayley to find a suitable site for a new school building here to take the place of the Adams grammar school, is now considering two sites. One is near the Follen church on Massachusetts avenue, while the other is on Pleasant street. It is hoped the new building, which is to contain 12 rooms, will be completed in three years or less.

REVERE

C. L. Ridgway is superintending the building of the floats for the Mardi-gras festival at Revere beach, which is being rapidly rushed. The Nautical Gardens have contributed \$800, the Derby Racer proprietors \$800 and the Thompson Scenic Railway people \$1800 toward the festival fund and other donations are coming in rapidly.



Some one rather cleverly defined a university as a log with himself on one end of it and Dr. Holmes on the other.

In the same way, a successful agricultural paper may be defined as a log with a competent editor on one end and a prosperous farmer on the other. It is the intimate and close relation between the man who edits Farm and Fireside and the farmer who reads it that makes advertising in it so effective.

Farm and Fireside is an authority to the farmer who reads it. This authority extends to the advertising. It not only places the advertising where the farmer can see it, but it places it there with a certain endorsement. If you knew the facts about the influence of Farm and Fireside with the half a million prosperous farmers who read it, your list would contain a generous allowance of insertions in

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

Revised figures announced by the board of assessors are as follows: Total valuation of the town, \$5,109,284, an increase of \$33,368; total value of real estate including land and buildings, \$4,578,780, an increase of \$33,368; value of personal property \$530,504, an increase of \$18,902; the number of polls is 2201 and the tax rate will remain the same as last year—\$20.70.

George H. Stackpole, keeper of records and seals of Stoneham lodge, K. of P., has been appointed by M. L. Welch, grand chancellor, as deputy of Garfield lodge of Andover, and Past Chancellor H. R. Jacobs of Lynn has been named deputy of the local lodge.

MELROSE

Former Representative Andrew J. Burnett, one of the candidates for the Republican senatorial nomination, entertained a large delegation of Everett friends at his home Wednesday evening, including members of the Everett Veteran Firemen's Association.

Mayor Eugene H. Moore has taken out papers for reelection for a sixth term. Thus far there is no opposition.

The final concert in the series in this city by the metropolitan park commission will be held tonight on the common.

ROCKLAND

Sachem Fred Frindle of Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., has appointed the following committees: Finance, Arthur Dill, Charles Mann and William E. Vining; entertainment, Robert Brown, W. A. Studley, M. W. Wright, George Sheldon and Elmer Tilden; relief, J. Frank Gardner, Dr. John A. Billings, D. Elwood Easton, L. W. Wheeler and Robert Brown.

The annual reunion of companies F and G, forty-third Massachusetts regiment, will be held at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, next Wednesday.

NEWTON

Miss Sarah Murray, a former teacher at the Worcester high school, has been appointed instructor in German at the high school.

The state railroad commissioners have notified Mayor Hatfield that action on the petition of the Middlesex & Boston street railway for an extension of the privileges of charging 1 cent for transfer privileges has been deferred and that until the question is settled the company has a right to continue the present rule.

MEDFORD

The metropolitan park commission has closed to travel the roadway leading from this city to Stoneham around the west side of Spot pond and is relaying a new roadway the entire length of Forest and Main streets, a distance of nearly two miles.

Permits have been issued for the erection of seven new apartment houses between the Fellsway West boulevard and Salem street at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

BROOKLINE

Brookline's share toward the smoke nuisance tax is \$322.57.

John R. Jameson will conduct the prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church next Wednesday night.

Representative Norman H. White will be the guest of honor at the county fair to be held at Nantucket the last week in August.

ABINGTON

The Sunday school of the North Baptist church is holding its annual outing at Nantasket beach today.

AMUSEMENTS

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Every Night Including Sunday Special Feature This Evening

French Night

Admission to Grand Stand 25c. Reserved Seats 50c extra. Advance sale at Herrick's and Wright & Ditson's.

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NEW ENGLAND STREET RAILWAY CLUB
JOHN J. LANE, SECRETARY

CHANGE IN THE NEW PEACE TREATIES IS ASKED BY SENATORS

WASHINGTON—It is believed today that it will be necessary to change the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France in order to induce the Senate to act favorably upon them.

This conclusion is the result of the consideration of the documents by the Senate committee on foreign relations which after two long sittings adjourned on Wednesday to meet again Saturday.

Both meetings were devoted to the consideration of the documents on their merits, first with Secretary Knox and then without the secretary's aid.

No effort was made to have the treaties reported, and it became extremely doubtful to some of the friends of the administration whether such a course would be wise at present, owing to objections to some present features of the conventions.

Special objection was made at both sittings to the provision submitting questions of difference to the joint high commission of inquiry, but fault also was found with the provision in the French treaty authorizing ratification by that government in accordance with the procedure required by the laws of France, and with the condition in the British treaty that matters affecting dependencies of Great Britain shall be submitted to the government of such dependencies.

It was contended that the latter clause might lead to undesirable complications and that the former might necessitate a change in the method of procedure in his country. But, despite all these objections, it became evident that the power conferred upon the joint commission is the only real obstacle to early action.

Several senators expressed unalterable opposition to this provision and more than one proposal was made that the paragraph be eliminated, or, at least modified.

No motion was made to this effect, but if there had been a vote it probably would have carried. The magnitude of the extent of this criticism will be brought to the President's attention and some senators will urge the cancellation of the provision.

Many of the members of the committee expressed themselves as friendly to the general plan of the treaties.

Secretary Knox remained with the committee for more than an hour explaining the obscure points and meeting the objections of senators and others. He especially undertook to show that the agreements rob the Senate of none of its constitutional privileges.

Opposition to the treaties on the ground that the Monroe doctrine would virtually be abrogated so far as those two nations were concerned, is not taken seriously by President Taft and Secretary Knox.

The President explained to callers that the Monroe doctrine was a "policy" recognized by several European governments, notably England. The arbitration treaties, he said, do not provide that "policies" of another party to them shall be subjected to arbitration.

Questions arising under the Monroe doctrine might be referred to a joint high commission provided for in the treaties, but would not go to an arbitration court.

The committee's recommendations under the treaties are not necessarily binding, but as the recommendations would not be made for a long period after the questions at issue are submitted, the effect might be the same as if put before an arbitration tribunal.

Mr. Knox urged ratification of the treaties because under their terms arbitration is made to cover all questions which are justifiable in their nature. He said that in this respect the agreements mark distinct progress over the arbitration treaties of 1908.

The principal point of attack was the paragraph in the third article allowing the joint high commission of inquiry to determine whether a given matter is arbitrable. The objection was made that the effect would be to deprive the Senate of its duty of settling all such points.

Mr. Knox said in reply that in ratifying the general treaty authorizing such a course the Senate would be exercising its unqualified right. Meeting the contention, senators urged the right and duty of the Senate under the constitution to pass separately upon all conventions with other countries.

They did not believe that the Senate had the right to delegate this power. The secretary held firmly to the conten-

tion that there would be neither abrogation nor delegation.

During the meeting Senator Clarke of Arkansas spoke of the desirability of postponement of action until next December, but this idea was opposed by Senator Root as unwise, and in a way discourteous to the other countries involved.

RACES CONGRESS IN LONDON SHOWS MEN FROM 50 COUNTRIES

(Continued from page one)

Local declaration on England's part of her resolve to help forward the growth of representative institutions in India.

American Work Told

At the afternoon session questions of interracial economics and peaceful contact between civilizations were discussed. Under the latter heading Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead described the work of the school peace league formed in America. Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies of Kiel, proposed that there should be reorganization of the press, with a view to its promoting kinder feelings between nations and races.

The congress then adjourned until the following day.

The Gaekwar of Baroda presided at the third day's session when Dr. Felix Adler of New York opened a discussion on "The Modern Conscience in Relation to Racial Questions."

In his opinion two practical results seemed desirable. The first was that civilized nations should treat backward nations with more humanity and intelligence, the second was that colonial administration should make a sympathetic study of the customs, manners, laws and religion of the peoples to whom they were supposed to bring civilization.

Palestine Desired

Israel Zangwill, speaking of the Jewish races, said that the preservation of the Jews, whether as a race or as a religious community, was not a part of the world's duty. Their salvation must come from themselves. He thought some territory, Palestine for preference, should be set aside for them.

Dr. I. Zollschan of Vienna, agreed with the last speaker that in order to keep the Jewish race pure and flourishing there should be a settlement on the ancient soil of Palestine. Such a settlement might benefit the whole world, for no race could bridge over the gulf between the east and west as well as the Jews, who were orientals accustomed to the life and views of the west and thus enabled to understand both parties.

WORLD'S JEWS IN ZIONIST CONGRESS

BASEL, Switzerland.—With 500 delegates, representing nearly every part of the globe, the tenth Zionists' congress opened here Wednesday.

David Wolffsohn of Cologne, the president and chairman of the executive committee, opened the proceedings.

Mr. Wolffsohn declared the Zionists wished to become a loyal part of the Ottoman empire, which throughout history, and at present, he said, had been exceedingly kind to the Jews. Max Nordau, the writer, was elected president of the congress. It was resolved to give \$100,000 in costs in need from the recent fire in Constantinople.

America is represented by Prof. Harry Friedenwald of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University and many others.

ST. PAUL SCHOOLS ASK FOR \$1,041,000

ST. PAUL.—The board of education, in making the school budget for 1912, is asking the city council for \$1,041,000, an increase of \$120,000 over last year. The board asks for \$50,000, in addition for the equipment of the new \$300,000 Central high school and for \$17,250 for the new \$250,000 Mechanic Arts high school. Included in the budget are items of \$20,000 for an addition to the Hill school and \$20,000 for a new grade school building.

NEWTON TAX RATE CUT ONE DOLLAR

NEWTON, Mass.—The assessors to-day announced the tax rate for 1911 to be \$17.60, a reduction of \$1 on the 1910 rate.

BROOKLINE MAN COMPOSES MUSIC PLAYED BY BAND



(Photo by Garo studio, Boston)
JOHN H. DENSMORE

At the weekly band concert by D'Avinos on the Cypress street playgrounds, Brookline, Wednesday night a musical number entitled "The Lamb of God" was played for the first time by any band. The composer is John H. Densmore, a member of the music committee of the Education Society of Brookline.

Mr. Densmore was the author of the Hasty Pudding show called "Boodle and Company," which was presented at Harvard in 1904. He has written many pieces of a classical nature since. Among these are "Memory" and "The Time I've Lost Awaiting," the words of which he took from the old poem of Tom Moore. The words of Mr. Densmore's latest song are by the poet William Blake.

WEST END HOLDERS DENY STANDING IN DEVELOPMENT'S WAY

(Continued from page one)

their say when the bill comes up for vote by the stockholders on Sept. 6, at 10 a. m. in Wesleyan hall.

Arguing for a better rate than 7 per cent for West End stockholders in the proposed consolidation with the Boston Elevated Charles C. Jackson of the brokerage firm of Jackson & Curtis proposes today that the dividend of the Elevated company be reduced rather than that of the West End.

"So long as the Elevated directors refuse to show their books and to explain fully the condition of their property, many West End stockholders will not believe that the Elevated's 24 miles is earning even one third as much as the West End's 343 miles.

URGE ACTION ON CONTROLLER BAY

WASHINGTON.—The proposal by the House interior department expenditures committee to delay until fall, further investigation of the Controller Bay case in Alaska, involving the alleged "Dick-to-Dick" letter, will be opposed by Republican members in the House.

Two resolutions looking to immediate disposition of the matter were introduced by Republicans, one in the House by Representative Humphreys of Washington and another in the committee itself by Representative Burke of South Dakota, one of the three Republican members. No action was taken on either resolution.

LIMIT REACHED BY POSTAL BANK

SEATTLE, Wash.—The postal savings bank at Bremerton, the seat of the Puget sound navy yard, has deposits to the limit, and unless the postmaster-general takes action to relieve the situation not another cent can be received. Postmaster F. H. Hale of Bremerton has telegraphed to Postmaster-General Hitchcock asking that each of the depositories be authorized to hold \$20,000. At present one of the depositories has \$10,000 and the other \$7500 of the postal savings fund.

OHIO RIVER DAM SITE IS SELECTED

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Congressman John W. Boehne of this city has been notified by the war department that the site for the government dam across the Ohio river below here has been purchased and that work will start thereon in a short time. The dam will cost about \$1,500,000.

U. S. MINISTER CALHOUN SAILS

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—W. J. Calhoun, American minister to China, sailed for New York Wednesday on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The passengers on the Olympic for New York include J. Pierpont Morgan, Admiral Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Desborough.

ARBITRATION TREATY RATIFICATION URGED BY PEACE FOUNDATION

(Continued from page one)

the mails today a circular letter embodying a careful analysis and summary of the arbitration treaties by a lawyer expert in international law.

The foundation says that this work has been done for convenience in forming judgment, "as the document is necessarily technical and therefore likely to be misinterpreted by those not able to give it the closest possible study and to conduct researches to determine exactly what advance it constitutes in international relations."

The letter announces that the resolutions calling for unreserved arbitration treaties submitted to the foundation by various organizations throughout the country and acted upon and entrusted to the foundation for disposition were transmitted, along with all others of similar character, to the senior senators of the states from which they came on Aug. 2. With the certified resolutions was also sent a summary of the action taken by all other commercial organizations throughout the country, numbering about 200 and representing municipal populations totaling upward of 20,000,000 people.

The report of the international law expert is as follows:

"The text of the treaty shows it to be a most commendable document, avoiding all constitutional difficulties and providing the widest range, consistent with the maintenance of sovereignty, for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Specifically it provides these improvements in the provisions of the agreements to arbitrate now in force:

"1. Clear definitions.—It excludes the indefinite phrase 'national honor and vital interests,' and distinguishes as arbitrable those 'differences' relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity (Art. I, paragraph 1)."

Questions of such a character that they might be said to fall into the category affected by 'national honor and vital interests' under Art. II, are submitted for solution to a commission of inquiry, whose reports shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award' (Art. III, paragraph 2). The commission's duty is confined to determining the facts, and by assuming charge of a grave question when national passions are rife, insures a just solution of it, if this is possible. The historical instance is the Russian attack on the British fishing vessels in the North sea in 1904, known as the Dogger Bank affair. By excluding the indefinite phrase 'national honor and vital interests' from the new treaty the possibility of raising false issues in grave situations is removed, while it makes ample provision for protecting national integrity (Art. II), and, above all, broadens the scope of arbitration without jeopardizing any constitutional or sovereign power of the United States.

"2. Constitutional validity.—The treaty provides two methods of settlement: For questions involving a 'claim of right' (Art. I, paragraph 1) the machinery offered by the convention of Oct. 18, 1907, is made specifically available; for 'any other controversy' hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Art. I' (Art. II, paragraph 1), by which phrase are unequivocally indicated questions affecting national integrity, a special commission of inquiry is to be constituted. In 1904 and 1905 Secretary Hay negotiated arbitration treaties with several powers which provided submission of cases to the Hague tribunal under general terms. These failed to receive the approval of the Senate because they were held to contravene the Senate's right to pass upon the agreement to arbitrate in a particular case arising under the general treaty. In 1908 and 1909 Secretary Root negotiated a new set of treaties overcoming this difficulty and 25 of these are in force today as the law of the land. Secretary Root's solution of the constitutional difficulty is adopted in the new treaty texts for both classes of cases.

"For differences arising under article I, paragraph 3 meets the difficulty, as follows: 'The special agreements in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, etc.'

"Since the commission of inquiry's reports 'shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award' (Art. III, paragraph 2), it was not deemed necessary to repeat the provision, but it is nevertheless in force in regard to article II. For article II, paragraph 3, makes articles 9 to 36 of the Hague convention of 1907 applicable, and article 10, paragraph 1, of the latter reads: 'International commissions of inquiry are constituted by special agreement between the parties.'

"The Senate resolution of April 2, 1908, (Senate document 444, Sixtieth Congress, first session, page 87), says in this regard: 'That the United States . . . expressly declares that the 'compromise' (special agreement) required by any treaty of arbitration to which the United States may be a party shall be settled only by agreement between the contracting parties, unless such treaty shall expressly provide otherwise.'

"Thus the ability of the Senate to pass upon the special agreement for a commission of inquiry under the Hague convention is left unimpaired and, since the said convention is made applicable

under the pending treaty there can be no doubt as to the maintenance of the Senate's prerogative.

"This is made clear by an understanding of international practice in such cases. A question having arisen, the disputants decide in a special treaty how the matter at issue shall be submitted and the terms of this agreement bind the arbitrators or commission. In the United States it is now a well-settled policy to secure the advice and consent of the Senate on such special treaties before the President ratifies them. The exact procedure can be understood by studying the stages of the treaty of Jan. 27, 1909, under which the arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries case was held.

"3. Commission of inquiry.—The great advance marked by the treaty is due to the introduction of the commission of inquiry for investigation of questions too serious to be submitted to arbitration without further aid. Its jurisdiction will be, with the consent of the contracting powers, in that field previously excluded from arbitration by the indefinite phrase 'national honor and vital interests.' The call of it into being is optional, not obligatory, so that national integrity can in no way be compromised by providing this new method of peacefully solving questions hitherto arbitrable only by war. Its value lies in the fact that by calling it into existence at a time when national passions are stirred, the issue is kept pending in the hands of a commission whose membership has the confidence of the disputants, and the utmost opportunity is therefore given for effecting a peaceable solution. This situation and the value of an interposing force at critical times for such a purpose is well recognized by publicists and was amply proved by the Dogger Bank affair in 1904.

"The commission of inquiry, under the treaty as in other cases, makes a report upon the facts, and by article III, paragraphs 2 and 3, is specifically prevented from rendering a legal decision in the form of an award. It may only recommend, leaving to the disputants the problem of reaching a settlement. Following the Dogger Bank report (see the London Times, Feb. 27, 1905, and International Law, during Russo-Japanese war, Smith and Sibley, page 446) the litigants agreed upon an indemnity of \$300,000, the report of the commission showing that Russia was at fault, but stopping there.

"Article II, paragraph 3, is extremely important, though well tried. Oct. 26, 1905, Norway and Sweden, following their separation, drew up an arbitration treaty by which they agreed to submit to the Hague tribunal the question whether a specific case should be arbitrated or not. By the provision of the new treaty, this scheme, which has worked satisfactorily in Scandinavia, is incorporated into the present document. It is here so conditioned that there should be no objection whatever to it.

"3. Procedure and effect.—Arts. IV, V, and VI, and considerable parts of Arts. I, II, and III, deal with methods of procedure, and it is notable that, under different circumstances, all this procedure is already part of the law of the land by reason of being accepted in the Hague conventions of both 1899 and 1907. The procedure has been repeatedly tested and found satisfactory in operation. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that no difficulty will arise from these provisions.

"It is well to note that a veritable league of peace hangs upon the fate of the pending treaties with Great Britain and France. Both the latter countries will doubtless supplement their separate pacts with the United States by an identical one between themselves, which would have the effect not only of basing their mutual relations upon the very broadest possible foundation of arbitral peace, but would also operate to bind these three and Japan into an informal league of peace, though it would not constitute an alliance. This would be brought about through Art. IV, of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of July 13, 1911, which reads: 'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the

power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.'

"This provision becomes operative in respect to the United States as soon as the arbitration treaty is ratified and promulgated."

LEHIGH RAILROAD DENIES CHARGES

PHILADELPHIA.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has filed in the United States court an answer denying the allegation made by the government in the commodities clause suit that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is merely an adjunct of the railroad corporation. The action by the government was brought under the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad act prohibiting railroad companies from transporting commodities in which they are interested.

NEWS BRIEFS

TOWER FAMILY REUNION

The third annual reunion of the descendants of John Tower will be held on Sept. 2, at Colchester. The Rev. E. Q. S. Osgood of Brattleboro, Vt., will deliver an address on "The Importance of Ideals."

BACKSET FOR CONGRESS TALK

WASHINGTON.—Senators and representatives no longer see their speeches on the front page of the Congressional Record. A rule has been adopted whereby the regular Senate proceedings must have first place in the record, to be followed by the House proceedings and the speeches last.

FIRE IN LONDON HOTEL

LONDON.—Jameson Lee Finney, an American actor, perished Wednesday night in a fire which destroyed a portion of the Carlton hotel, where he was a guest.

W. R. MEINS A CANDIDATE

Walter R. Meins of ward 21 Boston, former councilman, has announced his candidacy for one of the two Republican nominations for representative from the twenty-first Suffolk district, which includes ward 21. The district was represented in the last Legislature by a Republican and a Democrat.

PARTRIDGE FAMILY REUNITES

TEMPLETON, Mass.—The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Partridge family was held Wednesday in Chapel hall with 40 members present.

RAILWAY TENDERS ARE ASKED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Tenders are being called for the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial railway from Dartmouth through Halifax county to Dean Settlement in Guysboro county, a distance of about 70 miles, and for a shorter branch from Country harbor to Guysboro.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston Elevated road has a large force of men installing electric pneumatic switches and signals at tower O which will control North station section.

The Boston & Albany road inaugurated their annual August excursions to Boston today, starting with Springfield, which city produced patrons enough to fill three 12-car special trains.

MONARCHISTS MAY ASK BRAZIL

LISBON.—According to a report secret documents have been found indicating that the royalists are seeking a loan of \$5,000,000 in Brazil with which to purchase a warship, artillery and rifles. The documents also indicate that the army officers are adhering to the monarchist movement.

EDUCATIONAL

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Women's Hosiery Section—Fourth Floor, Main Store

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HAZEN HYDE PRIZE IS TO AID AMITY

PARIS.—James Hazen Hyde has founded a permanent prize of \$200 under the patronage of the Franco-American committee, to be given annually to the author of the best manuscript, book or translation which serves to bring the United States and France closer together or to make the two peoples better known to each other.

ARTHUR AMORY PASSES AWAY

Arthur Amory, connected actively with various manufacturing interests, passed away in Boston on Wednesday. He was a descendant of Thomas Amory who settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1720. Mr. Amory was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1862. While an undergraduate, he visited Greenland with an expedition sent there by the Natural History Society of Williams College.

He later became senior partner in the dry goods commission business, under the firm name of Amory, Browne & Co. Mr. Amory was a director of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, as he was of the Jackson Company, the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Indian Head Mills Company, of which he also was the president.

TEMPERANCE NORTHFIELD TOPIC

NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Temperance was the topic of speakers at the Northfield conference Wednesday afternoon, a special meeting being held in the Moody auditorium, at which the principal speaker was Prof. John A. Nicholls of Boston, former prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. J. B. Lewis spoke in the evening.

TRAVEL

London—Paris—Bremen
THE GIGANTIC
GEORGE WASHINGTON

NORTH Saturday Aug. 19
NEXT EXPRESS SAILING
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22

GERMAN 10 A. M.
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa

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LLOYD Saturday Aug. 26

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Independent around the World Trip, \$818
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WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Liverpool
(Via Queenstown)
ARABIC Aug. 15
(15,000 tons) 2 P. M.
ZEELEND, Aug. 29
CYMBIC, Sept. 5
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 18, Noon; Romanic, Sept. 13

LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool \$50.00
Bahemian, Aug. 13, 11:30 A. M.
Devonian, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

AROUND THE WORLD

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LINER
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN

London—Paris—Hamburg
Penn., Aug. 24, 10 A. M. • Pres. Grant, . . . Sept. 2
Kaiser, Aug. 28, 10 A. M. • Cleveland, . . . Sept. 3
Britt-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant
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807 Bay Street, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHECKED GOWN FOR AFTERNOON

Simple style, with effective trimming

CHECKED materials trimmed with plain satin are eminently fashionable this season. This gown shows the combination used to exceptional advantage. The blouse is a simple one in peasant style. It can be trimmed with bands of any width on the sleeves, or with pointed cuffs as preferred. The sailor collar can be used or omitted. In this instance the V-shaped opening is faced with lace, and collar and undersleeves are made of lace. The effect is dainty and attractive while the labor is slight.

The entire blouse can be made of one material and worn either with or without a sailor collar.

The skirt is a new one in six goes with an exceptionally effective trimming band. In the illustration it is cut a little above the normal waist line, but this season both high and natural waist lines are equally fashionable, and the skirt can be finished in either way.

Satin and velvet are to be extensively used as trimming, and this gown is in the height of style, but there never has been a season allowing greater variations, and the same model can be treated in many ways. The gown, made of plain voile, cashmere or material of the kind, with trimming of striped silk, would be handsome and quite different from the illustration.

The plain blouse finished without the sailor collar would mean a simpler dress, yet the design is just as well adapted to one treatment as to the other.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of satin 27 inches wide and 1/2 yard of allover lace and 3/4 yards of lace 9 inches wide for the undersleeves. For the skirt will be needed 5 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards 27 for trimming.

A pattern of the waist (7086), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (7072),



sizes 22 to 32 inch waist, can be had at any Ma. Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FETCHING WHITE COSTUMES

Fashionable attire at Newport and Bar Harbor regattas

WHITE tailored costumes are extravagantly fashionable this summer, and at Newport, Bar Harbor and Southampton one sees many of these smart and fetching costumes on country club piazzas or at the regattas and tournaments which draw society folk together, writes a New York correspondent of the Portland Oregonian. Women who come down on yacht club floats to embark in sail and motor boats are almost invariably dressed in white—white frocks or tailored suits, white shoes and stockings, white hats and white floating veils, and very cool, fresh and pretty do the white costumes look on the breezy dock against the background of blue sea.

Yachting suits are built of white serge or white mohair, and are usually very plain in style, though perfectly cut and shaped to give trim, narrow lines. There is sometimes a touch of white satin in collar and cuff facing, or a little white braid.

In the mornings many white linen frocks are seen, and a soft, rather coarsely woven linen laundered without a particle of starch is the sort used. These frocks have rather short-waisted little bodices with skirts set on under a double row of heavy stitching, and the frock fastens down one side of the front, big buttons of white crocheted, or linen-covered buttons being set on along the opening.

These linen frocks are invariably accompanied by the smartest accessories

in the way of hand-made collar and cuffs, the cuffs being four or five inches deep and worn at the elbow or just below it, and the collar opening in a V at the front and turning over the blouse in a square sailor effect or a round, shawl collar effect. The Corday collar, cut off squarely at the front and hanging far down at the back is particularly smart. These cuff and collar sets are made of embroidered mull and linen, tucked batiste and dotted Swiss, with trimmings of cluny and filet lace. Usually a smart little black velvet bow finishes the V in front and similar bows hold the edges of the cuff together on the sleeve.

The reversible cloth motor coat is the smart garment for country motoring this summer, and the violet, or blue or tan reverse side of the material which shows on collar and cuffs, is matched by the veil. But there are also delectable coats of heavy, soft linen which has a way of shaking out wrinkleless after a long day's ride, and which can be worn an unbelievably long time without the necessity of laundering.

Some of these coats have big shawl or sailor collars bordered with linen of a contrasting color, and the buttons are of this contrasting linen set in rims of linen matching the coat. A coat of this sort is ideally comfortable for summer traveling, as well as most useful for motoring during the day, though after the sun goes down in the country, in August, a woolen coat is seldom too warm.

DINNER GUESTS' INVITATIONS

Correct English form and notes of acceptance

FOREMOST in the order of invitations stand those given to dinner guests. The usual notice given in London society varies from a month to a fortnight, according to the Queen. The larger the dinner party the longer the notice; the six weeks notice is no longer in force, and a medium notice is often given, under the month and over the fortnight.

For official banquets or great social gatherings the dinner cards are in general use, and the invitations are given in the third person, in the names of the host and hostess, thus: "Mr. and Mrs. A. request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. B.'s company at dinner on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15."

Written notes of invitation take the place of these cards in all other circles and are written in the first person, very rarely in the third person. These notes run as follows: "Dear Mrs. B.—Will you and Mr. B. give us the pleasure of your company at dinner on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 8:15?" or, "Dear Mrs. A.—We should be so pleased if you and Mr. A. would dine with us on Thursday, the 22d, at the Blank hotel at 8:15," etc.

Although invitations are issued in the third person, it is not necessary that they should be answered in a similar manner when the givers and recipients are friends rather than acquaintances. It is very formal to accept or to decline an invitation in the third person, and therefore the first person is invariably used when friendship authorizes its being done.

It would seem that to accept an invitation would be easy enough and that the wording of the note would offer little or no difficulty, but it is not so. The formula in use is invariably the same and runs thus: "Mr. and Mrs. A. have much pleasure in accepting Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation to dinner for Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15."

"Mr. and Mrs. A. accept with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation," etc., or "Mr. and Mrs. A. are pleased to accept Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation," etc., are forms not in use and consequently should not be employed.

Notes written in the first person vary slightly according to the temperament of the writers. For example: "Dear Mrs. A.—It will give us much pleasure to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15," or "My husband and I have much pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15," or the more friendly and effusive writer would say, "We shall be delighted to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15. It is so good of you to ask us," etc.

Although "R. S. V. P." is never put on dinner invitations, it is thoroughly understood that answers should be sent almost by return of post, or certainly on the following day, as the success of a dinner party apart from the menu depends upon the numbers as regards men and women being equal, and if excuses

TRIED RECIPES

RICE AND TOMATO

TURN a quart of tomato into a stew pan. Season with salt, pepper, a little cayenne, celery salt, a slice of onion and a bit of parsley. Simmer until the tomatoes can be easily rubbed through a coarse sieve—about 20 minutes. Butter a baking dish and turn in the tomatoes, add a scant cup of rice and place in a moderately hot oven. Stir occasionally until the rice is tender. When nearly done place a layer of buttered bread crumbs over the top and finish cooking. The rice should thicken the tomatoes to the consistency of custard pudding.

CUSTARD FRITTERS

Make a stiff cornstarch custard, using the whole egg or only the beaten whites or no eggs at all. Flavor with vanilla and mold in a long shallow pan. When cold and firm cut into oblong shapes. Dip in stale cake or biscuit crumbs and then cover with batter and fry in deep hot fat.

BROWN STEW

Two pounds and a half of fresh beef from the neck and shoulder, cut in small pieces. If too fat remove some of it. Wash meat and put in stove with about two quarts of hot water in a good-sized kettle. Add two onions sliced thin, two medium sized carrots, cut in dice, three potatoes, cut up. This should boil about three hours very slowly. It should be quite thick and very dark rich brown in color and no fat. Put in onions, carrots, salt and pepper when done. One can use one-third cup of rice instead of potatoes.

BAKED EGG PLANT

Peel the egg plant, cut a piece from the top, take out the seeds, fill the cavity with a dressing as for ducks, replace the top pieces and bake one hour, basting with a spoonful of butter in a cup of hot water, afterwards dredging with flour. Serve immediately.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING

Take half a dozen good sized tart apples. Peel and punch out the cores. Set them in a pudding dish. Make a batter of one cupful buttermilk, half a cupful of cream, two eggs, a little salt, a small teaspoonful of soda and flour enough to make a batter about like fritters. Pour this around the apples and bake in a quick oven. Eat hot with cream or with a sauce of butter and sugar.—Los Angeles Tribune.

GIRLS' CLUB FUN

A jolly crowd of a dozen girls had a cooking club, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Once a year they asked their men friends to a "spread." At the last they had this way of selecting partners for supper: Cards were passed to both men and women bearing the mysterious terms of "Strawberries," "Cream," "Lamb," "Mint Sauce," etc. The hostess explained that "Pork" went with "Apple Sauce" and "Filet of Beef" with "Mushrooms," that partners would be found and all go into the dining room. This made loads of fun and the result was a grand mixup. Afterwards slips of paper were passed to the men and they had to prepare what they considered to be a good menu. All these were kept by the girls for future reference. In arranging this repast each girl had contributed something of her own cooking.

SALAD WITH TANG

A nasturtium salad at this season will make a grateful change from lettuce to those who appreciate a slight "tang" in a salad, says the New Haven Register. Add, if desired, a little onion juice and dress it like lettuce with French dressing. If the nasturtium leaves are thought too bitter to be used alone they can be combined with an equal quantity of lettuce.

As good as nasturtium salad are nasturtium sandwiches. Cut the leaves into fine shreds, dress them with a rather sweet boiled dressing and spread between slices of homemade bread. For tomato sandwiches the vegetable is cut in dice and spread with the same kind of dressing.

COLD ROAST LAMB

A nice way to use up cold roast lamb is to season it with peas and mayonnaise, according to the New York Tribune. Drain a can of peas, and if they have a slightly "tinny" flavor, rinse them in cold water. If this is quickly done they will not be water-soaked nor injured in the least, but improved very much. Have ready a cupful of very stiff mayonnaise and arrange it with the peas as a garnish to the lamb, which should be cut in thin slices.

ADDS TO COMFORT

A small item that makes much for comfort in the home, but which is often overlooked, is the footstool under the dining table before those chairs occupied by growing children and the short members of the family.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

are received it gives time to fill up the places.

With regard to declining invitations the plea of a previous engagement sounds somewhat formal, but is nevertheless in general use among acquaintances. Between friends the reason for declining is invariably given of whatever nature it may be, and this greatly excuses the refusal, more especially when cordial regrets are added.

WHY SHE GETS OFF BACKWARD

Answer to the woman street-car problem

WHY does a woman get off a street car backward? This is one of the questions that has bothered mere man ever since street cars were invented and women began to illustrate their predisposition to climb off "backward," with resultant smashups, indignation, hurt pride, lawsuits and the like.

Here's the reason, discovered and admitted by a woman. The real reason is a physical one. Getting off backward is the natural way for a woman to get off, whatever the results may be.

Did you ever watch a mother carrying her baby? If you never did, you may perhaps have watched the average woman trot along with her arms full of bundles, or, if you are a woman, you have undoubtedly yourself either carried packages or a baby—maybe both.

And if you are one of the 99 women out of 100, you carry that baby in your left arm, the packages in your right hand, your purse in your left hand—not altogether, of course; but as far as possible; for, while women cannot be classed as a "left-handed race" they carry their

burdens in the left hand and arm, leaving the right free to pick up their skirts; whatever the reason, the right arm is left free. Perhaps it is instinctively left free as a weapon of defense.

Therefore, passing up the preamble and returning to the subject in hand, namely, "Why does a woman get off a street car backward?" She does this when she leaves the car, from instinct, because whether her left hand is really occupied with packages or not, it is supposed to be, and her trusty right is her business hand; she therefore takes hold of the hand support with her right hand instead of her left, which would face her correctly for alighting from the car in the safe and proper way, and she simply lets go and drops off backward.

No legislation or argument, says the Louisville Herald, will ever work a reform on women as to their methods of leaving street cars; whenever a revolution is worked along that line it will be when women study the matter and train themselves along new and different lines.

SYSTEM WORKS WELL IN HOME

As important in domestic as business affairs

GOOD work in any department is carried on along systematic lines. Without system nothing worth while is accomplished.

This rule applies not only to the business world. It is equally important in matters domestic.

No household can be run at random. We often hear the remark: "Her home runs of itself," but those of us who have been behind the scenes know full well that without a competent hand at the wheel, the machinery of every house will stop. No home runs of itself, says a Newark News writer.

It is the clever housekeeper who makes it seem so to the outsider. And the reason it seems so is due partly to system. The uninitiated may smile. They often do, saying that to be systematic is to be old-fashioned and out of date. But they are wrong.

I visited last year in the home of a young married woman who unfortunately belongs to those who look down on system. "I simply let things take their course," she said. She had moved into a new house and she was helping her

settle. The day came to put away curtains and blankets for the summer.

"Tag them, my dear," said I, as we finished tying up several. "You may need some of them before cold weather sets in and a label will save you endless trouble."

My friend laughed and shook her head. "I never was systematic, you know, and tags seem so like red tape," she answered. So the parcels were put away unlabeled.

The day of reckoning came, however, in the late summer. A certain blanket was needed. Of course, no one knew just where it was and one after another of the neatly done up packages had to be untied and its contents searched. The room was in chaos. It required another half day to do them up again and the young housekeeper was unnecessarily worn out.

"I've learned my lesson," said she later. System is an important feature of the household, and now that I know more I know that what you said is quite true. System is one of the foundation stones on which to build a comfortable, happy home."

SIDE JABOT NEW IN NECKWEAR

Coming rapidly into favor in many shapes

A NOVELTY in the neckwear line is the side jabot, and this is being shown in many shapes, both attached to the lingerie waist and separate, as a piece of neckwear. The exclusive shops are using real lace altogether for these big pieces of neckwear, says the Denver Times.

Valenciennes, point de Milan and Mechlin laces are greatly used for this purpose. Malines laces are also very popular and are especially attractive in champagne and cream tones.

The usual way of wearing the wide plaited jabot frill is to fasten it inside of the right revers of the jacket, and then, by pinning the opposite edge of the frill to the left shoulder, the whole front of the corsage is covered with the plaited frill. This necessitates the use of wide lace of fine quality and makes the jabot somewhat expensive.

Prominent among the jabots is one somewhat in fichu form, developed in handkerchief linen, with deep edgings of real Valenciennes lace. Instead of the usual straight band descending down the center to hold the jabot frills there is a plaited shaped section, which curves slightly to the right, and the frills

bordering this descend in the fichu form, passing from the left shoulder to the right side in a gently curving line.

Another interesting neckpiece forms the entire front of the bodice, the whole being in butterfly effect and falling in cascade plaits. The center of this is a piece of tucked net shaped into the butterfly by wide, fine Mechlin lace. When worn without the jacket the lace falls on opposite sides, but with the jacket the side at the right is pinned over toward the left, thus forming the double one-side frills.

A third piece has the straight band collar and three plaited tabs of unequal length falling straight in the front. Another pretty novelty is developed in fine point d'esprit with narrow insertions of Venice lace and an edge of Valenciennes lace. This is the single revers or plaited frill, and has the standing collar band.

Another interesting jabot finishes with the black velvet neckband with small necktie bow directly in front. The center stripe which holds the plaited frill is trimmed in the style of a shirt front, with hand cuttings and tiny frills of lace, while down the center are little buttons of black velvet.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS WOMAN

Now goes forth in purple and fine linen

THE business woman has become so great a factor in the commercial world that one is no longer able to classify her by her appearance, as was the case a few years ago, when a glance was sufficient to identify her type.

In the days when she first entered man's sphere she imitated her successful brother not only in methods but also in costume, wearing a severe tailored suit, a plain sailor hat and common sense shoes.

Today she dares to be frankly feminine and goes forth in purple and fine linen. Not only does she resemble her more prosperous sister but she has also blended the symbols of her various professions till one can no longer tell at a glance whether she is stenographer, actress or lawyer.

At the typewriter agencies it is interesting to note the appearance of stenographers as they wait to apply for employment, says the New York Sun. Here is a small blond girl with large blue eyes, wearing a tight dress and tilted hat and showing evidence of the chorus. There a refined, delicate young woman shrinks against the wall, the kind of girl who will gladly accept a home when the right man offers it. Just beyond her stands a gray haired woman, earnest, patient, dressed in worn skirt and a neat shirtwaist, intent upon securing

ing work not only for today but also for tomorrow and for all other days.

The educational ranks have also undergone a change. Years ago, and not so many years either, one thought of a teacher as a prim person with spectacles on nose and ruler in hand, yet by far the greater number of modern teachers are bright faced bachelor girls, loving their charges and loved in return.

Another interesting phase of the new feminine element in business is its youth and vivacity. Several weeks ago on the pier of one of the large steamship companies stood two girls talking earnestly. The elder was the American representative of a foreign firm and prior to sailing was going over routine details with her secretary, a golden haired girl of about 20.

KEEPS SKIRT DRY

At the ends of a yard of half-inch-wide elastic sew a large hook and eye; clasp this around the body below the hips, and draw the skirts to any desired height under a raincoat. This is useful, especially when one must wear an evening dress in the street on a rainy night, says the New York Press. It leaves the hands free; and certainly it is better than tearing the fabric with safety pins.

The Reader's Relation to Advertising

THAT life is fullest which is open to every right impression. On every hand enterprising manufacturers are endeavoring to attract the buyer's attention and secure his patronage. Among those who recognize the power of advertising to influence public opinion are the producers of many destructive and debasing agencies, and the reader who desires to limit the influences which affect his mind to those which are good, must be alert to close the mental portal to much of the advertising knocking for admission,

The reader will find it desirable, therefore, to exclude from his use altogether those mediums which dodge the moral issue squarely involved, and barefacedly publish advertisements of an objectionable character.

It is possible to do this now, for there is plenty of reading available in monthlies, weeklies, and even dailies, to serve the most industrious reader, making it unnecessary for him to patronize those filled with mental garbage.

The Christian Science Monitor is an enterprising daily newspaper with a standard higher than any other similar publication. Its advertising department rejects all business which, after careful investigation, seems questionable. Therefore the reader can subscribe to the Monitor with the assurance that there will be found in it neither reading matter nor news which cannot be read with profit and enjoyment.

To the Monitor's advertising columns we cordially invite clean business. It will go before clean people, responsive to the motive which led to the Monitor's founding, and financially able to purchase those things which seem desirable to make people better and happier.

Will You Accept?

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

A COMPETENT FARMER wanted to take charge of my farm in Ashby, Mass.; a man with wife or small family preferred; must give good reference. Address HENRY L. LILLIS, Ashby, Mass.

AMERICAN BOY (16 to 18) wanted; neat; good chance for advancement. W. C. THURGOOD, 308 Cambridge st., Boston.

ARTIST wanted, having had experience in retouching photographs. SUFFOLK ENG. & ELEC. CO., 294 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ARTIST wanted to learn the business. SUFFOLK ENG. & ELEC. CO., 294 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ARMATURE WINDERS (3) wanted to fill positions near Boston; Clayton & Craig Electrical School graduates preferred. See MR. W. L. SUMNER, 279 Meridian st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted at once to drive on and take shoes. GEO. P. CORBITT, South Boston.

BOY (10), one who has had 2 years of high school, would like position in office or warehouse. AMBROSIO, 8 SAUNDERS, 13 High st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—Capable, ambitious boy 16-18 to learn mattress making; steady employment. MORRIS & BUTLER, 97 Summer st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, two third, THOMAS G. PLANT CO., Center and Bickford sts., Jamaica Plain.

COOK wanted at once, all-round, for boarding house; temperate, steady. L. D. JENNISON, 25 Warren st., Concord, N. H.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted—A client operating an important industrial plant in Boston desires to employ an experienced cost accountant to take charge of the factory payroll, material, and a developed and accurate accounting division which is being installed under his direction; experience in charge of similar work and an excellent opportunity for a well trained accountant; applications by letter only, should be as complete as possible, stating age, marital status, previous education, specific training, and previously done and salary expected; no attention need be given to references; incomplete answers will not be considered. CLINTON SCOVILLE, Inc., certified public accountants, 110 State st., Boston.

CUTTERS wanted; 5 good outside cutters; piece work; steady employment to first-class men. WOODBURY SHOE CO., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN and cylinder feeder wanted. CROCKE PRINTING CO., 9 Hancock st., Boston.

DESK CLERK and reporter wanted; one with some experience. Apply to W. H. WATFORD, Portsmouth, N. H.

DROP FORGERS wanted UNITED SHOE MACH CO., employment bureau, Beverly, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN on suits. PARIS TAILORING CO., 339 Washington st., Boston.

FURNITURE DEPT. MANAGER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 400 Washington st., Boston.

GROCER—Man to assist in retail grocery store; must be willing to instruct an apt, industrious, reliable man; CROCKE, No. Brewster, Mass.

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted. AR. GUS, Newport, N. H.

LAST WANTED; wanted; come prepared to go to work. LYNN LAST CO., 25 Harrison st., Lynn, Mass. Tel. 1839.

LINEMEN wanted; 6 experienced men on electric lines and about 1000 feet of line. ROGERS ELECTRIC CO., Lenox, Mass.

LYNOXITE OPERATOR wanted, one capable of running machine and using speed; night work; 8 hours. Address F. W. HARTFORD, Portsmouth, N. H.

MACHINIST—HANDS—One looking for steady work need apply to GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

MAN wanted who can rough round and beat down machine; good pay; good for right man. Apply at factory, HUCKLE & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

MEX—Wanted; bright young men to learn shoe machine; good pay; good for right man. Apply at factory, HUCKLE & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

MEDFORD HILLBURY. Frank B. Gillette, 400 High st., Medford.

MELROSE. George L. Lawrence.

MIDDLEBURY. C. E. Cushing.

NEW BEDFORD. G. L. Briggs.

NEWBURYPORT. F. W. Newhall.

NEWTON. F. W. Russell.

ROSLINDALE. W. Davis.

ROXBURY. R. Allison.

SALEM. A. F. Goldsmith.

SOMERVILLE. G. T. Bailey.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM. J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD. G. H. Miner.

STONEHAM. A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS. G. F. Briggs.

W. F. Woodman.

W. H. Stacey.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN wanted to repair clocks, has had experience in a jewelry store. Address ELMER G. TICKER, Jeweler, Worcester, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID wanted for hotel in Boston; neat, experienced; reference (Protestant); 25 week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, young Swede or Finn girl for general housework in small family; one who does not speak English preferred. MRS. H. DINGWELL, 81 Bellingham st., Chelsea, Mass.

MAID (Protestant) wanted in Cambridge, three in family, good housework and plain cooking; reference HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework; competent Protestant woman. Call any day after 2 p. m. Reservoir cars pass the house. 241 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. 12

MANAGER wanted—Energetic, educated, reliable young woman to act as manager for dramatic reader; experienced preferred. MISS JEAN WILSON, general delivery, Boston postoffice.

MILLINERS wanted for fall millinery season; 1 first-class trimmer, 6 makers and also 5 first-class millinery saleswomen; good positions for the ladies; state experience and salary wanted. Apply to WISE, SMITH & CO., Hartford, Conn. 14

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT to lady or child at beach during summer months. MRS. C. W. DOWE, East Rochester, N. H. C. 10.

ATTENDANT, with experience in both private and institutional work desires position. Excellent references. MRS. J. W. FIELD, 7 Codman Hill st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT in institution residence. Belongs Falls, Vt. (25), single, good references, wages depend. Mention No. 5638. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

ATTENDANT in institution or work. Belongs Falls, Vt. (25), single, good references, wages depend. Mention No. 5638. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID—Young West Indian woman general housework; no washing; undomestic plain cooking; anxious to learn; \$3. For information address ALICE ROACH, 114 Haverhill st., Boston. Tel. 10.

MAID—Young American girl would like position doing housework in a small family. Address ELEANOR, 62 Park st., Springfield, Mass.

MAID desires position in small family; experienced; references. LENA RIPLEY, 15 Farnham st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 10.

MAID (colored) desires position to care for apartment. REBECCA HARRIS, suite 2, 15 Dunderberg st., Boston.

MAID desires position; housework; cooking or care of children. M. E. HUGHES, 22 Hamburg st., Boston.

MAID—Colored girl wants day's work of any kind; good references. LOUIE B. RICHES, 283 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGER—Experienced woman desires position to take charge of first-class lodging house. MRS. M. F. BUTTERFIELD, 3 Chardon st., Boston.

MILLINER, residence Haverhill (22), single, speaks French and English. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

MILLINER desires position either as buyer or assistant milliner; boy; competent to take charge of department; also experienced trimmer. MRS. GERTRUDE MELOD, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, residence Putnam, Conn. (17), \$7.50 week. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

NURSERY MAID, residence Lowell (22), single, good references, not less than \$10 month. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

OFFICE WORK OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER—Position wanted by young girl living in Cambridge; will substitute. H. V. B. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or executive position, residence Dorchester (37), married, first-class references and experience. \$18.25. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

SEAMSTRESS—desires employment in the home; good references; wages \$10.00. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 10.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

ENAMELERS wanted; experienced; tub and smallware. W. H. COOK, Daves & Myler Works, New Brighton, Pa. 12.

FOR PRINTER wanted in up-to-date country office; young man preferred. FRED PALMER, Grove City, Pa. 12.

NEGATIVE TURNER wanted, Al. man. With or see MR. SHERMAN, Suffolk Eng. 12.

RING MAKERS—Good ring makers wanted; good wages; permanent position. ALACARA RING MFG. CO. 634 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN for our rug and curtain department; must be a first-class salesman; give age, experience, nationality and salary expected. SIDNEY, Dunkirk, N. Y.

PRACTICAL FARMER and wife on gentleman's place near Tuxedo; one of the most beautiful districts in state; wanted farmer must be practical, intelligent and thoroughly understand crops, stock, etc.; wife must care for household; two days in housework; salary \$40 a month; please house references. Address ED. SEAMAN, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

GIRL—Young girl with experience as job and cylinder presser. GENERAL PA. FAY, 1000 State St., New York, N. Y.

MAID—Woman for general housework; small family; plain cooking; state wages; permanent if satisfactory. MRS. K. C. FOUTELLE, Box 114, Keansburg, N. J.

MAID—Worthy young woman desiring good home, with moderate salary, in return for general housework. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted to act as mail clerk and take charge of installment book accounts, which are handled entirely by mail. References. Apply by letter only. L. W. LEE, 12 West 32d st., New York City 12.

OPERATORS wanted, experienced in different parts of the country. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

ARTIST—Experienced man, lithographic and photo engraving trades, desires position. East or middle states. Address J. FRED HALLER, 3153 Portia ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant, cashier, 32; take full charge of business; foreign exchange, trial balance, financial statement, balance sheet, rendered promptly. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, desires position; experienced, accurate; good references; apply by letter only. HOWARD JONES, 510 Park st., New York, N. Y.

BOY (16) wishes position as office boy, is rapid and accurate at figures; can furnish good references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

CLERICAL—Young man (18) wishes position in office; is accurate at figures; best references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

ELECTRICIAN—Young Swede (22), lately landed, wishes any kind of work; electrical by trade; good references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

ENGLISHMAN (27), college education and New York City, desires position where industry and perseverance will be advancement; references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

FARMER, competent, desires position as manager or overseer of a private estate; gentleman's farm; references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

FOREMAN—Position wanted as foreman for tin and sheet iron work; can give the best of references; central states preferred. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

GENERAL STORE MANAGER desires position; prefer New York, Ohio or Pennsylvania; experienced; references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

HOTEL CLERK—Neat, clean-cut young man, university student, desires position as clerk in small hotel. OSCAR BEIRKE, 1302 Avenue C, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAPANESE TEACHER, experienced in high school and college, would go anywhere to teach mathematics and Japanese language. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

MAN (35), educated, speaking French and German, desires position in office, or in private family as tutor or companion; references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

MAN (27), speaks 5 languages, willing to work in any line of business. MITCHELL, BERGER, 412 Christian st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN (27), understands correct method of riding and care of horses, desires position requiring energetic, consistent man; college education, refined taste in landscape design and ability to keep in company with the various breeds of horses; experienced in construction of improvements and buildings. Address VICTOR NEUMAN, 1310 Union ave., Bronx, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT—Position wanted as superintendent of country estate; married; no children; understands all phases of farming, gardening; highest references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

TEACHER OF FRENCH desires position. CLIFFORD B. FISK, 120 W. 83d st., New York, N. Y.

TRAVELING SALESMAN desires position requiring energetic, consistent man; salary and expenses; must be reliable; can give references. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes employment at anything with good future; downtown New York or New Jersey. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN, middle-aged man, desires position in household, or as a first-class porter, or as a first-class office. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

FILING CLERK, typist and general office work; including bookkeeping; desires permanent office position; salary \$18 per week. MISS C. V. McLELLAN, country office, Bismarck, N. D.

GENERAL WORK—Young colored woman desires morning work; will also take laundry home. MRS. ROSALIE MASS, THEWES, 15-17 West 133rd st., apt. 11, New York City.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work washing or cleaning. MRS. CALDWELL, 1235 E. 7th st., Paton, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—Southern lady with young son, would like position as housekeeper or other suitable work for August 1st to the country. MRS. ELIZABETH M. SCOTT, General Delivery, Ossining, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced young woman, American, desires position as housekeeper or ranch cook in central Montana. MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHAIN, 22nd and Lincoln st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER with boy 13 desires position in country; preferred. KATHLEEN O'NEILL, 1000 10th st., New York, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted—Capable middle-aged woman as working housekeeper, with washing and ironing. MRS. WATSON, FRANCES G. MORRISON, 161 Walnut st., New York, N. Y.

KINDERGARTNER—Young woman (28), college education, successful with children, desires position in private home; some domestic duties; references. Address MRS. J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

MAID—Worthy young woman desiring good home, with moderate salary, in return for general housework. Address J. H. PUMMER, room 673, 50 Church st., New York, N. Y.

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MAN (35), educated, speaking French and German, desires position in office, or in private family as tutor or companion; references. Address J. H

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

STEEL OUTPUT LARGEST OF THE YEAR JUST NOW

Larger Companies Operating
a Larger Percentage of
Finishing Capacity Than
Any Time This Year

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: While the market for steel products cannot be called active, the fact remains that the large steel companies, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are operating a larger percentage of finishing capacity than at any time this year. The Steel corporation, which, as already intimated, may be doing a little better than some of its competitors, is now producing ingots at an 80 per cent rate. Its shipments and new orders in July exceeded those for any other month of the year.

Our pig iron statistics show that the July production, apart from charcoal iron, was 1,793,068 gross tons or 57,841 tons a day, against 1,787,566 tons, or 59,585 tons a day, in June. The banking of many furnaces on both July 3 and 4 accounts for the falling off last month. Thus August, with daily active capacity of 59,990 tons at the opening of the month, against 59,979 tons on July 1, should show a considerable gain over last month.

Standing alone the figures do not give the real story of what is going on in pig iron. It needs to be said that while 197 furnaces were active Aug. 1, or 1 less than on July 1, the list of steel works furnaces in blast made a net gain of 5 in the month, while the merchant list had a net loss of 6. Merchant stocks were reduced in Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, the South, and in most other districts last month, so that the situation in foundry iron is veering toward the seller's side.

The firmer attitude of Southern furnaces has resulted in an advance of 25 cents in some markets on deliveries running through the year, though the \$10 price for prompt shipment has not entirely disappeared.

In the Central West the chief transaction was the buying of 12,400 tons by a large Pittsburgh interest for its foundries in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland districts. The prices reported were on a Valley basis of \$13.50 for No. 2 for the last quarter of this year, and \$13.75 for the first quarter of 1912. Considerable inquiry for malleable foundries is reported at Chicago and Cincinnati, an Indiana car works being still in the market for 10,000 tons.

The position of eastern pig iron producers has stiffened in view of declining stocks and production both in Virginia and eastern Pennsylvania. Some sales from both districts have been made to pipe makers, who are ready to take more if it can be had at recent prices, but sellers are not anxious for such business. As a rule, also, they are staving off inquiry for 1912, which is occasional and scant.

Some business has been done in basic iron in the East and at Pittsburgh. A sale of 10,000 tons was made to a foundry in the Shenango valley at \$13 delivered, the freight being 40 cents, but \$13 is now regarded as the valley price. An eastern steel company is sounding the market on 25,000 tons of basic iron for the first quarter, but sellers will not consider \$15 delivered.

Railroads continue to succeed well in deferring car and rail buying. The Atlantic coast line has placed 1000 cars and various inquiries are still out on 12,000 to 14,000 freight cars. One sale of 20,000 tons of rails was virtually closed this week.

The structural situation is more promising.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—Albert Greeky.
Albany, N. Y.—James Jones, U. S.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. Bressler, U. S.
Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Platt of N. Platt & Co., seashore.
Greenville, Miss.—J. Romanovsky, U. S.
Havana, Cuba.—J. M. Otero of Ferrandis Valdes & Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. Miller of S. Miller & Son, Brew.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. Bebro of Solomon & Co., Thorncliffe.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Thomas Mercer, U. S.
Rensselaer, N. Y.—George Krauss.
Rome, Ga.—E. Heard, Jr., East.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 138 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht, U. S.
Springfield, O.—Thomas Dohan, Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinbach of Banner Shoe Co., U. S.
Troy, N. Y.—Mr. Allen.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bangor, Me.—W. E. Rollins of Bangor Shoe Co., 143 Lincoln st.
Dunellen, N. J.—Frederic Harrington.
Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of Joan C. Gale & Co., 27 South st.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—Bank of England weekly report shows the following changes:

	Decrease
Total reserve	£716,000
Circulation	£280,000
Bullion	£486,000
Other securities	£66,000
Other deposits	£500,000
Public deposits	£319,000
Government securities	£8,000

*Increase.
Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 54.10 per cent, against 54.50 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 50 per cent to 51 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week aggregated £223,280,000, against £232,900,000 last week and £246,656,000 in this week last year.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals
Steamers Arabic, from Liverpool; Iberian, from Manchester; Cambrian, from London.

Steamer Manchioneal, from Port Antonio, with 29,380 stems bananas, 300 bags coconuts and 5 puns. lime juice.
Steamer Kershaw, from Norfolk, with 400 bbls potatoes, 300 crts squash, 250 crts citrons, 100 crts egg plant, 30 crts cukes, 40 crts beans, 900 watermelons.
Steamer Chippewa, from Jacksonville, with 160 crates pines.

Steamer James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 170 bags beans 5 boxes dates, 113 crates pines, 531 boxes, 5 bbls macaroni.

Steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, brought 1112 cases onions.

Steamer Banes, from Sama Cuba, with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Steamer Joseph J. Cuneo, sailed from Sama, Cuba, Aug. 8 for Boston with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes. Due Monday, Aug. 14.

Steamer Nantucket, from Norfolk, due here Friday, Aug. 11, has 300 bbls potatoes, 150 crates squash, 70 crates egg plant, 200 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts
Apples 741 barrels, berries 1497 crates, peaches 16,557 crates, watermelons 7 cars, cantaloupes 11 cars, California oranges 1584 boxes, lemons 324 boxes, bananas 29,380 stems, coconuts 300 bags, California deciduous fruit 30 cars, pineapples 539 crates, grapes 2500 carriers, dates 5 boxes, peanuts 320 bags, potatoes 12,605 bushels, onions 3489 bushels, sweet potatoes 141 barrels.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 801 pkgs, last year 755 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour-to ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.50@6.10; clears \$4.25@4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; kraights \$4.10@4.40; clears \$3.75@4.30; Kansas hard winter patents, in jute, \$4.50@5; rye flour, \$4.20@5.50; Graham, \$3.60@4.35.
Corn-Carlots, on spot No. 2 yellow, 73½¢; steamers yellow, 73¢; No. 3 yellow 72½¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 75¢@75½¢; No. 3 yellow, 74¢@74½¢; lake and rail shipments, 1c less.

Oats-Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 40½¢; No. 2, 48½¢; No. 3, 48¢; rejected white, 40¢@47¢; to ship from the West, clipped white, 40½¢, 49½¢@50¢; 36 lbs 48½¢@49¢; 36 lbs 47½¢@48½¢.
Cornmeal and oatmeal-Feeding, cornmeal, \$1.38@1.40 100-lb bag; granulated \$3.80@4 bbl; bolted, \$3.70@3.80; oatmeal, rolled, \$5.70@5.93 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.30@6.55.

Milled-To ship from the mills, bran, spring, \$25.50@26; winter, \$25.75@26.25; middlings, \$20@31; mixed feed \$26.75@29; red dog, \$32.50; cottonseed meal, \$31; linseed meal, nominal; hominy feed, \$27.65; stock feed, \$28.

Hay and straw-Hay, western, choice, \$27.50@28.50; No. 1 \$25.50@26.50; No. 2, \$19.50@21.50; No. 3, \$15.50@17; No. 1 Canadian, \$23@24; straw, rye, \$13@13.50; oat, \$8.

Butter-Northern creamery, 27@28¢; western creamery, 27@28¢.

Eggs-Fancy nearby hennessy, 20@30¢; eastern, best, 26@27; western, best, 18@19¢.

Cheese-New York twins, extra, 12½¢@13¢; Vermont twins, 12@12½¢.

Beans-Pea choice, per bu, \$2.40; medium choice, hand picked \$2.36@2.40; California, small white, \$2.55@2.60; yellow eyes, best, \$2.10; red kidneys, choice, \$3.85.

Poultry-Choice northern and eastern fowl, 17@18¢; western, choice, 15½¢@16¢; western turkeys, common to good, 16@17¢; roasting chickens, western, 16@16¢.

Potatoes-New, per bbls, Jersey, \$3.25@3.75; per 2 bu bag, Jersey, \$2.00@2.75.

Onions-Native, \$1.25 per bu; Spanish, per case, \$2@2.50.

Apples-Per bbl, \$2.50@3.75.

Fruit-Pineapples, per crate, \$1.75@3.50; blackberries, per qt, \$1@1.25; raspberries, native, per qt, 15@17¢; blueberries, per qt, 6@10¢; cantaloupes, per crate, 60¢@82.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today-7728 tubs 5650 boxes 445,997 pounds butter, 665 boxes cheese, 4016 cases eggs.

1910-13,054 tubs 5630 boxes 717,211 pounds butter, 2657 boxes cheese, 4256 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today-6434 packages butter, 5418 boxes cheese, 12,469 cases eggs.

1910-7077 packages butter, 4190 boxes cheese, 10,764 cases eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter market steady; spec 27c, ex 28c.

Cheese market firm; spec 12½¢.

Egg market steady; lots ex 17½¢@18½¢; ex lots 19@19½¢.

Other Markets.

ST LOUIS-Egg mkt stdy at 18c.

CHICAGO-Butter market steady; ex 26c, No 1 pkg stk 18c; recta 742½, Egg mkt firm; prime lots 17½¢, lots 16c, ordinary lots 14c; recta 9007.

Liverpool Cheese

Colored 50.0, white 50.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Lending rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3, 3½ and 4, Steel common 3 and 2½, Telephone 3, North Butte 4 and Lake 4 per cent.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

Eastbound

Sailings from New York

Philadelphia, for New York, Aug. 10

Patricia, for New York, Aug. 10

Acacia, for Montreal, Aug. 10

Raiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Aug. 10

Oceanic, for New York, Aug. 10

St. Louis, for New York, Aug. 10

Berlin, for New York, Aug. 10

America, for New York, Aug. 10

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Aug. 10

Olympic, for New York, Aug. 10

Sailings from Hamburg

Cincinnati, for New York, Aug. 10

President Lincoln, for New York, Aug. 10

Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia, Aug. 10

Prinz Auguste Victoria, for New York, Aug. 10

Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, Aug. 10

America, for New York, Aug. 10

Pennsylvania, for New York, Aug. 10

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameron, for New York, Aug. 10

Parishan, for Boston, Aug. 10

California, for New York, Aug. 10

Columbia, for New York, Aug. 10

Sailings from Bremen

Phinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, Aug. 10

Potsdam, for New York, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Cecilie, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Victoria, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Marie, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Luise, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Sophie, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Elisabeth, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Alexandra, for Bremen, Aug. 10

Prinzessine Olga, for Bremen, Aug. 10

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SECURITY FOR POSTAL DEPOSITS

An innovation in bond circles is the offering of public issues which beside other merits are "available as security for postal savings deposits." Notwithstanding that the postal bank system of this country is yet in its infancy, investment houses already note a demand from depository institutions for bonds which may be employed for this purpose. For protection of such funds deposited with them, banks may pledge U. S. government bonds at par, state and Hawaiian bonds at 90 per cent of par and certain municipal issues at 75 per cent of par.

The availability of a bond as security for postal bank funds will naturally help the market for that issue somewhat after the same manner-though in a much smaller degree-that the circulation privilege enhances the value of the old government issues. All outstanding bonds of the government are receivable against deposits of public money. National banks will not be required to maintain a reserve against postal savings deposits-in this respect they will be treated as public money. But state banks and trust companies will be governed, of course, by state laws as to reserve requirements.

To date upwards of 1250 postoffices have been selected to receive deposits, and additions are being made at the rate of 175 offices per week. Banks generally in the towns and cities where postoffices have been designated have promptly qualified and over \$8,000,000 in securities are now on deposit with postal savings trustees to secure savings funds.

ANNUAL REPORT REPUBLIC STEEL

NEW YORK—Republic Iron & Steel Company has issued its report for the year ended June 30, 1911. The income account compares as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Gross profit	\$5,758,098	\$4,227,968
Depreciation	749,764	901,847
Net profit	5,008,334	3,326,121
Dividend	588,415	422,006
Retained	4,419,919	2,904,115
Surplus	1,750,000	1,669,796
Prepaid	1,231,120	1,221,008
Prepaid	4,954,660	5,920,533
Total surplus	5,627,180	7,153,655
Other deduction	268,734	22,086,994
Surplus	5,358,446	4,954,000

*Gross profit after deduction of \$1,313,162 for maintenance and repairs of plants, as against \$1,274,550 previous year.
After deducting full 7 per cent dividend on the outstanding preferred stock, the balance, \$672,519, is equal to 2.47 per cent on the common stock, as compared with 4.33 per cent earned on \$2,191,000 common stock last year.

Includes warrants issued for preferred dividends in arrears (6½ per cent), \$1,378,141, discount and expense in connection with new issue of mortgage bonds and preferred stock, \$765,902, and adjustment of taxes, etc., on undeveloped coal properties, \$4,575.

KANSAS CITY'S UNION STATION

Contract for new Kansas City union station, which was recently awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, construction department of the United States Realty & Improvement Company, calls for expenditure of \$4,500,000. Another contract to be awarded for power plant and station accessories will bring total cost of new station to \$5,700,000. Work has already started on station site in digging trenches for foundation.

Contract calls for completion of work by August, 1913, when the station will be turned over to Kansas City Terminal Company. Total cost of all work will approximate \$20,000,000.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

COST OF ROYAL VISIT
TO INDIA ESTIMATED
AT ABOUT \$5,625,000

During Debate Upon Budget
Lord Morley's Scheme of
Reform Is Declared to Be
Completely Successful One

INDUSTRIES GROW

Factories Are Increasing
and Native Agriculture
Has Great Help From the
Cooperative Credit Plan

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—In the course of his speech in the debate on the Indian budget Mr. Montagu, under secretary of state for India, said that the latest estimate of the gross expenditure connected with the royal visit to India was £942,000 (\$4,710,000) imperial and £183,000 (\$915,000) provincial expenditure. The sum that had been fixed upon represented the mean between mistaken extravagance on the one hand and on the other failure to give proper expression to the feelings of a great people highly moved by a unique occurrence, this being the first time that the people of India had the opportunity of welcoming their British Emperor and British Empress.

Army to Be Efficient

Referring to the report that the government contemplated a reduction of the native army, the under secretary assured the House that nothing would be done to the army in India which would impair its efficiency to preserve the peace and to maintain the defense of the Indian empire.

Again, touching on recent instances of political crime, Mr. Montagu stated that the policy of Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge was the policy of Lord Morley and Lord Minto—the determination to punish anarchy and crime and to show strong sympathy for the orderly and progressive demands of the people they governed.

Lord Morley's reform scheme had provided a channel along which Indian history might run for many years successfully and peacefully. In the opinion of the government of India that scheme had been a complete success and the work of the new legislative councils had been worthy of the highest praise. It was for India to work out her political destiny as far as possible under the existing constitution, and she should turn her attention to problems that made a greater call upon her energies than political agitation.

Cotton Mills Grow

Referring to the industrial development of the country, the under secretary pointed out that the cotton mills had increased in number during the past 20 years, from 126, employing 112,000 persons, to 232, employing 236,000 persons. In the same period the jute mills had doubled in number and the persons employed in them had increased from 61,000 to 192,000.

There were at the present time 2500 factories worked by mechanical power employing something like 1,000,000 people. In 10 years' time the petroleum output had quadrupled and had reached as much as 170,000,000 gallons. There were in India today 2156 registered companies with a nominal capital of £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000) of which £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000) had been paid up.

Referring to the question of agriculture, Mr. Montagu expressed his belief that Indian agriculture was going to be saved by the system of cooperative credit. Though the system had come from the west he thought that even England had something to learn from India in this respect.

Hoards Coming Out

In three years the number of societies had increased from 1357 to 3498, the membership from 150,000 to 231,000, and the working capital from £300,000 (\$1,500,000) to £800,000 (\$4,000,000). Probably 1,000,000 people were affected by the movement. Little could have been done by the officials but for the magnificent help of honorary workers. One feature of the movement was that much of the hoarded wealth of the country was being entrusted to the cooperative banks.

On the subject of education the under secretary said that there appeared to be no general demand for education among the people, who were in no way ashamed of their ignorance.

Education Is Need

Indian educational reformers should endeavor to create a willingness for the children to be educated, and to pay the taxes or fees without which education on so large a scale would be impossible. Only in this way could they bring in the 80 per cent of children who were growing up without any education at all.

Mr. Montagu concluded his speech with an appeal to all Indians, of every color and race and creed, to unite and join hands for their country's good, promising

PETITIONS ARE FILED
AGAINST TELEGRAPH
CONSTRUCTION BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The postmaster-general, Herbert Samuel, has presented the telegraph construction and maintenance bill before a committee of five members of the House of Commons—a bill which is described as being to "facilitate the maintenance of telegraphic lines."

In clause 1, the postmaster-general is given power "to place telegraphic lines across railways and canals, with provision, however, that the powers conferred shall not apply to any portion of a telegraphic line where that portion is placed along the course of a railway or canal for a greater distance than a quarter of a mile." It goes on to say that the work of constructing these lines must not interfere with the traffic on the lines.

Of the seven petitions which have been filed against the bill, only one of the petitioners, the Port of London authority, desires to be heard by counsel.

The general nature of the petitions are on the same lines as that of the Caledonian Railway Company, which considers that the powers this clause would confer upon the postoffice might be exercised so as to seriously prejudice the company in the conduct of their business and the utilization generally of their property.

They declare that the effect of the bill would be to abrogate the rights of maintenance conferred on them by previous agreements, and the telegraph act of 1878 as regards short crossings. The North Staffordshire railway states that under the telegraph act of 1868 an agreement was entered into with the postmaster-general by which all lines of electric telegraphs were to be maintained by the railway company at the expense of the government of £1 a mile, with a minimum payment of £380 a year.

In 1905 by another agreement, it was arranged that in the case of a "road line" crossing the railway, the postmaster-general was responsible for the constitution and maintenance of such a line. The other companies who have protested against a law being made without consulting those who have already entered into definite agreements are the Glasgow & South Western railway, the Great North of Scotland railway, the North British railway and the London Tilbury & Southend railway companies.

The Port of London authority maintains that the postoffice cannot construct, maintain or alter telegraphic lines on their canals without their consent. They say, however, that as a public body they will not withhold their consent unreasonably where this consent can be properly given.

MUNICH MUSIC
POST IS DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—An unusual number of applicants have offered themselves to fill the post of music director general at the court opera at Munich.

Among the well-known names are those of Dr. Muck of the Berlin Royal opera, Herr von Weingartner, Max Schilling, M. M. Tosegani and Hertz. The appointment will not be made until October, and it is believed the kapellmeister to be preferred is Dr. Carl Muck.

ing at the same time that they might expect every assistance and encouragement from the government in their efforts at cooperation, for the government was there to cooperate with the people of India in working out their destiny.

NO-SURRENDER DINNER IS SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The dinner given by the insurgent members of the Unionist party to Lord Halsbury passed off with considerable success. A great number of Unionist members both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, as well as local leaders in the country, were present. Every attempt was made to show that no split was taking place in the party, but the speeches made it perfectly plain that this could scarcely be regarded as a fact, and the almost studied discourtesy of Lord Salisbury's reference to his kinsman, Mr. Balfour, was in itself some proof of this.

"In a letter that morning," Lord Salisbury remarked, "it was said that someone was going to stand or fall with Lord Lansdowne. There was no question of the fall of Lord Lansdowne. He spoke what he knew, and he said that his lordship was the most honorable, gallant and straightforward gentleman that political party ever had the honor to follow." After this his declaration that the party would loyally follow first Mr. Balfour and then Lord Lansdowne, sounded a little curious.

Leaders Have Support

The fact is that the most reliable members of the party have rallied in support of the leaders. Mr. Long and Bonar Law, decidedly his two ablest lieutenants in the House of Commons, have stood by Mr. Balfour, while Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer and Lord Rothschild, men of the utmost weight in the House of

LEVEES IN ST. JAMES PALACE ARE
BRILLIANT EVENTS FOR CAPITAL

Sovereign Comes in State to
Throne Room Where He
Welcomes Bright-Colored
Flow of Privileged Ones

SCENE PICTURESQUE

Apartments Are Filled by
Uniforms, Plumes, Stars,
Gold Lace, Orders, Medals
and Robes of Dignitaries

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Among the most interesting events of the season are the half dozen levees that it is customary for the King to hold during the spring and early summer. They take place in the state apartments at St. James' palace, and a more brilliant scene than that formed by the mass of uniforms, gold lace, plumes and feathers, stars, ribbons and medals, in those closely crowded rooms, it would be difficult to imagine.

The time appointed for the ceremony is generally about noon. The King comes from Buckingham palace in state, drives down the mall escorted by household cavalry, and enters the grounds of St. James by way of the garden entrance. A guard of honor furnished by one of the regiments of foot guards quartered in London presents arms, the band plays the national anthem, and the King, leaving his carriage, proceeds to the throne room in order to hold the levee.

Visitors Wait

For some two hours or so previous to this a constant stream of ambassadors, generals, admirals, bishops, judges and a host of less important officials have been arriving at the Friary court entrance to the palace. Each one in turn having made his way through the series of saloons and corridors to the chamber immediately adjoining the throne room takes his stand behind those that preceded him. By degrees all the rooms become full.

On the staircase and in the doorways are stationed sentinels of the yeomen of the guard, while the tall white plumes and shining helmets of the gentlemen-at-arms of the royal bodyguard are easily discernible moving hither and thither among the throng.

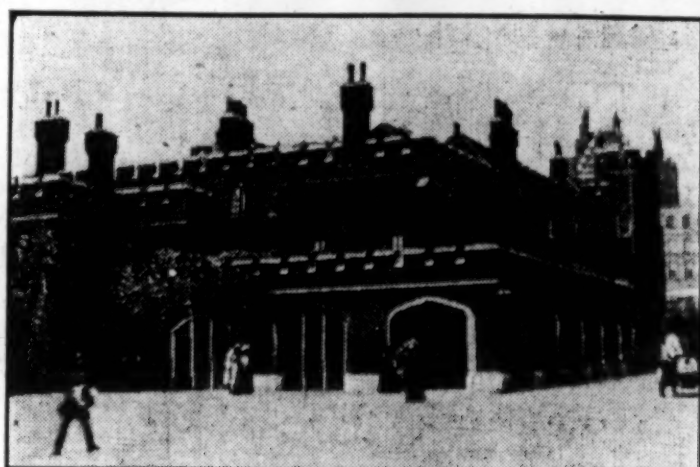
It would seem from the number present that all the officials in the land must have been summoned for the occasion. Every one appears to be there from the prime minister and the members of the cabinet to the most recently appointed subaltern in the army, and they one and all carry with them a large card with their name and rank clearly inscribed upon it.

King Stands in Center

Within the throne room a kind of crescent shaped gangway is formed, lined on either hand by court officials and great officers of state. The two horns as it were of this crescent terminate at the entrance door and an exit situated on the same side of the room, and exactly in the center of this semicircle stands the King.

As soon as the King is in his place the doors are opened and first of all the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, the corps diplomatic and other privileged officials file past the King and make their bow. Then room after room pours its stream of gay-colored uniforms and court costumes along the same route.

Each in turn hands his card to the gentleman usher on duty at the en-



(Copyright 1911)

Friary court of St. James' palace—Main entrance for the King's levee

trance to the throne room. It is passed from hand to hand along quite a string of officials until finally it reaches the lord chamberlain, who announces the name. So the ceremony proceeds.

No sooner has one figure made a bow than another takes its place in front of the King and bows also, while he graciously acknowledges each salutation. In the course of an hour many hundreds

have passed through the throne room, comprising naval and military officers of every rank, members of Parliament, lords lieutenant of counties and their deputy lieutenants, barristers in wig and gown, heads of universities in academic robes and others without number. Finally the last batch passes through, and the King returns to Buckingham palace by the way he came.

NOVELIST SEEKS
STATE RECORDS
AT CHEAP RATES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, was one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the public records commission, and he complained that the state papers generally known as the rolls series and especially the calendars of the state papers were very expensive to obtain.

He had, he said, been anxious to obtain volumes of the state records dealing with certain events in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. As far as he could remember the price asked for many of the volumes was 30s., and he argued that such papers should be accessible to all at the most moderate price possible.

FOREIGNERS MANY
IS SWISS REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA—The large number of foreign residents in Switzerland has for some time attracted the attention of the officials, and the emigration statistics published recently are of interest when it is remembered with what concern the government views the large number of foreigners living in the country, as compared with the native population.

The latest figures published show that in 1910, 5178 Swiss emigrants left the country, the greater portion settling in the United States of America, 683 emigrating to Argentina, 28 to Australia, 25 to Asia and 16 to Africa. The above figures do not include those Swiss who go to the British Isles, since they are considered as "visitors."

QUEENSLAND BUTTER EXPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—During the year ended May 31 last, 350,000 boxes of butter were exported from Brisbane to the United Kingdom, worth about £850,000 (\$4,250,000).

NO NARRATIVE OF
GERMAN HEIR'S
TRIP TO BE MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—It was mentioned in these columns at the time that the German crown prince started on his Asiatic tour that Dr. Georg Wegener had been appointed to accompany his imperial highness and gather such information as might be necessary to form a narrative of the journey.

Owing, however, to the fact that it was ultimately decided to curtail the trip, it is now announced that no narrative of the travels will be published, but only such information as may be classed under the heading of "scientific" will be printed.

The work will deal mainly with such questions as the geography of India, Indian economics and irrigation works, the latter being in the professor's opinion the most important work accomplished by the British in India.

CATS IN MUNICH
TO BE TAXED AND
WEAR COLLARS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The first city in the world to levy a tax upon the domestic cat is the Bavarian capital. The municipality of Munich has just come to this determination and has fixed the tax at five marks a year.

Manifold reasons are given for the unpopular measure. It is considered that there are far too many cats in the city, and the municipality trusts that the levying of the tax will result in reducing the numbers kept.

Every cat is to be in future provided with a special collar and a metal check such as the dogs wear, and those who are not thus equipped will be caught by authorized persons.

TOTAL EMIGRATION
FROM CALCUTTA FOR
PAST YEAR IS 12,968

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA—The annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies during 1910 gives the total number of emigrants as 12,968, an increase of 277 on the figures for the previous year.

The number of adult laborers requisitioned for during 1910 was 12,153, as against 9347 during 1909. No requisitions were received from Jamaica or from Surinam, but Mauritius and Natal, neither of which requisitioned for any emigrants during 1909, asked for 700 and 1953 respectively during the year under review.

As usual, the largest percentage of the emigrants came from the United Provinces.

MELBOURNE MEN
SEEK CANADA LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Producers in this country have long urged the necessity of direct communication between Melbourne and North American ports. Now that the negotiations with regard to the Australia-Canada mail service have come to an end, renewed efforts will be made to inaugurate a special steamship service, especially since the great progress made in the cultivation of fruit necessitates an expansion of the export market.

SPLENDID DURBAR IN
DELHI WILL HONOR
VISIT OF EMPEROR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The coronation is a fait accompli, and London is gradually returning to normal. During the last few weeks, event has succeeded event with great rapidity. Royalty has progressed through London in state, the city has been visited as have also Dublin and Edinburgh, and the Prince of Wales has been invested in the legendary manner of his ancestors. But the King and Queen have yet an important engagement to fulfill, namely, the visit to India, of which country his majesty is Emperor.

Delhi Magnificent

The name of India has long been associated with all that is gorgeous and magnificent, and Delhi, the imperial city of northern India where the coronation durbar will take place, has a situation of unrivaled beauty.

It was there the grand moguls used formerly to hold their courts, and there the first coronation durbar under British rule in India was held in January, 1877, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. There also the proclamation of King Edward VII. as Emperor took place, but at neither of these durbars was the sovereign present in person. Now, for the first time, the reigning King of England will visit his Indian empire, and the Emperor will receive the homage of his Indian subjects in person.

A durbar is a ceremonial gathering or state reception, and the magnificence of the proceedings is in proportion to the importance of the event. An interesting account of the first imperial durbar, held by Lord Lytton in 1877 for the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, will be found in Lord Roberts' book, "Forty-One Years in India," from which the following is quoted:

Durbar Described

The chiefs and princes were all settled in their several camps ready to meet the viceroy, who, on his arrival, in a few graceful words welcomed them to Delhi, and thanked them for responding to his invitation. He then mounted with Lady Lytton on a state elephant, and a procession was formed, which, I fancy, was about the most gorgeous and picturesque which has ever been seen, even in the East.

The magnificence of the native princes' retinue can hardly be described; their elephant housings were of cloth of gold, or scarlet or blue cloths embroidered in gold and silver. The howdahs were, veritable thrones of the precious metals, shaded by the most brilliant canopies, and the war elephants belonging to some of the Central India and Rajputana chiefs formed a very curious and interesting feature. Their tusks were tipped with steel; they wore shields on their foreheads, and breastplates of flashing steel; chain-mail armor hung down over their trunks and covered their backs and sides; and they were mounted by warriors clad in chain-mail and armed to the teeth.

Delhi must have witnessed many splendid pageants when the Rajput, the Mogul, and the Maharratta dynasties, each in its turn, was at the height of its glory; but never before had princes and chiefs of every race and creed come from all parts of Hindustan, vying with each other as to the magnificence of their entourage, and met together with the same object, that of acknowledging and doing homage to one supreme ruler.

YACHT CLUB TO DINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An international banquet of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club will be held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Aug. 7. There will be about 70 guests, representatives from France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Belgium. The prizes will be distributed the following day at a club dinner.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA
Prescott—Hotel Congress.

BERMUDA
Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.
San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.

IDAHO
Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS
Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOUISIANA
New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE
Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

RETURN OF EMPEROR
WILLIAM REGARDED
AS HELP TO PEACE

General Opinion in France
Concedes That Kaiser Is
a Sincere Peace Advocate
and Wishes Settlement

SILENCE CONTINUES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The arrival of the German Emperor will, it is believed, mark a new phase in the negotiations now going on between France and Germany over the Moroccan question, and naturally the expected turn of events is looked forward to with much interest.

It is generally conceded throughout France that the Emperor William III. is a sincere advocate of peace and that in spite of appearances to the contrary he has evinced as far as circumstances of national interest would permit a continued desire to arrange matters with France on a reasonable basis and without recourse to force.

It is consequently with special interest that his return to land is announced and that it is known that he is in immediate touch with his minister of foreign affairs, and with others who are playing an important role behind the scenes at the German end of this very delicate situation.

The press continues to comment on the various phases of the situation, but the fact is that when all is said and done there is much speculation on the present situation and only those who are in the know of the government can have any true idea of what has passed at Berlin between M. Cambon and the German minister of foreign affairs.

It is not without some point that the Temps quite recently observed that the German press had resumed the offensive, all the newspapers with perfect discipline following the change of front for which the Gazette de Cologne gave the lead. Some of them even thought they could announce that Germany would not heat a retreat before the wrath of England. Such attempts at intimidation of an unofficial character were, it is said, bound to miss their aim, and in Germany as in France a favorable solution of the present conflict continued to be looked forward to.

A dominant fact is now being generally realized, viz., that the French press remain calm and collected and all true lovers of France are thankful for this evidence that the country is meeting its difficulties with dignity and strength.

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Boston—Hotel Lenox.
Great Barrington—Collins' Inn.
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Springfield—Clinton Hall.
Springfield—Cooley's Hotel.
Worcester—Warren Hotel.

NEW YORK
New York—Hotel Imperial.

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

TEXAS
San Antonio—The Gunter.

VIRGINIA
Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.

WASHINGTON
Spokane—Hotel Victoria.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

NOW is the time when the golden days fleet by as precious coins sliding from the minter's touch. August is going and then September is here and then the fields will begin to flush into the glory of farewell. They who say that we should weary of perpetual summer could we have it have never known a New England midsummer. The extreme heat is done with early in July. The later days are alternately balmy with the south wind and keen with the east; the burning west and the harsh north breezes alike are still.

Just now the world is splendid with tansy—not a yellow flower, be it insisted. Is there uglier color-name than yellow? or does a more dislikable tinge come mentally to view at the word? Tansy is sheer gold, burnished and deep. Its leaves are a strong pure green and grow luxuriantly so that the tansy meadows are relieved with verdure as they are not when golden rod's ascendancy is declared.

Yes, the fields are still lush and fair, and so the massing of the tansy heads everywhere is a noble symbol of eternal life. The name comes from the Greek "athanasia," meaning immortality, which the plant, in its glowing color and abundant green, types better than the immortelles, so called, with their artificial papery texture.

Never as this year, perhaps, has the New England tansy been so rife. No other bloom seems to compete with it at all. The jeweled Joe Pyeweed, with its amethystine tassels and the starry-eyed blue chicory are in evidence, to be sure, but the tansy is gloriously triumphant over them and burns more vivid gold with each succeeding day, even as sunset crescents into unfathomably skyey deeps.

Tansy of old had other uses than to adorn the robes of August. A tansy was a pudding or cake, made—fancy it—

with eggs, cream, sugar, rose water and the juice of tansy. Tansy pudding and tansy cake were eaten at Easter, a custom said to be traceable to the Jewish ceremonial of eating bitter herbs; but the Greek name of the plant and its meaning would seem to explain better the choice of this special one of the aromatic herbs.

"Like a tansy," appears to have been a colloquialism of yore, used much as we use the word "daisy," with a different shade of meaning. The dictionary says it was probably an allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy and meant perfect, complete, thorough.

Italian Farmers in Argentina

Argentina, according to M. Jules Huret, owes her rapid increase of wealth recently to the Italians, who have come into the country in large numbers and whose ancient genius for agriculture has done wonders in the transformation from cattle-keeping to crop raising. The Spaniard was inert and wedded to methods of farming that were centuries old; the descendant of the Caesars has become a modern agriculturist and uses the latest improved American machinery. No wonder he succeeds!

The land under cultivation in Argentina has increased ninefold in the last 20 years; the country is being developed by means of the railways constructed with British capital. It will supply in the near future not only a large share of the world's meat supply, but also a considerable proportion of the grain supply.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Patience in cowards is tame and hopeless fear; but in brave minds, a scorn of what they bear.—Sir R. Howard.

Certainly the fields are thoroughly conquered just now by the tansy's flood tide of August gold. One would choose to dignify the flower by its full title of "athanasia," for "tansy" is a homely and close-beside name, like pansy, and hardly suits the far reach and magnificent pervasiveness of the plant at this season. Even the cities know it, and many a vacant lot where are unsightly ash heaps now looks like a carpet laid for a coronation. The name is given to "costmary" (meaning marine plant) and marsh-mallow in Spanish, and it is the same name as "atanto," or rose-campion, in old Italian.

Need of Weighing Our Easily Caught Opinions

OPINIONS generally received and floating in the world, whether true or false, we naturally adopt and make our own. The greatest part of these opinions, like current coin in its circulation, we are used to take without weighing or examining; but by this inevitable inattention many adulterated pieces are received, which, when we seriously estimate our wealth, we must throw away.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

FIGURES OF CARNEGIE HERO FUND

THE 1911 bulletin of the Carnegie hero fund commission is a book of intense interest. Here are the bare outlines of heroic sagas and epics which would mate well with the dearest deeds of a Roland, of Richard's faithful minstrel-wight, of a Galahad, or a very Horatius himself. For these are heroisms with no acclaiming thousands at hand, with no Homer or Macaulay in sight to put the hero into a book. These deeds are done on the instant's impulse, with no prelude knightly vigil, no setting forth from home folk who all expected one to rescue some fair damsel every week from hyperbolic woes. Here was no spur of others' daring, which

had failed where one hoped gloriously to triumph. Here was only the instant's test, the impulse of the secret self revealed in a flash. These hundreds of every day modern men and women—ah, and especially the brave children—proved that they loved their neighbor as the self. Here was no posing on the bank beside crackling ice or attitudinizing safely close to roaring flames to declaim one's nobility of intention. Here was the instantaneous plunge into what promised instant disaster, a sudden shedding of self, which those to whom the opportunity has never come may well envy.

Thirty names of women appear in the

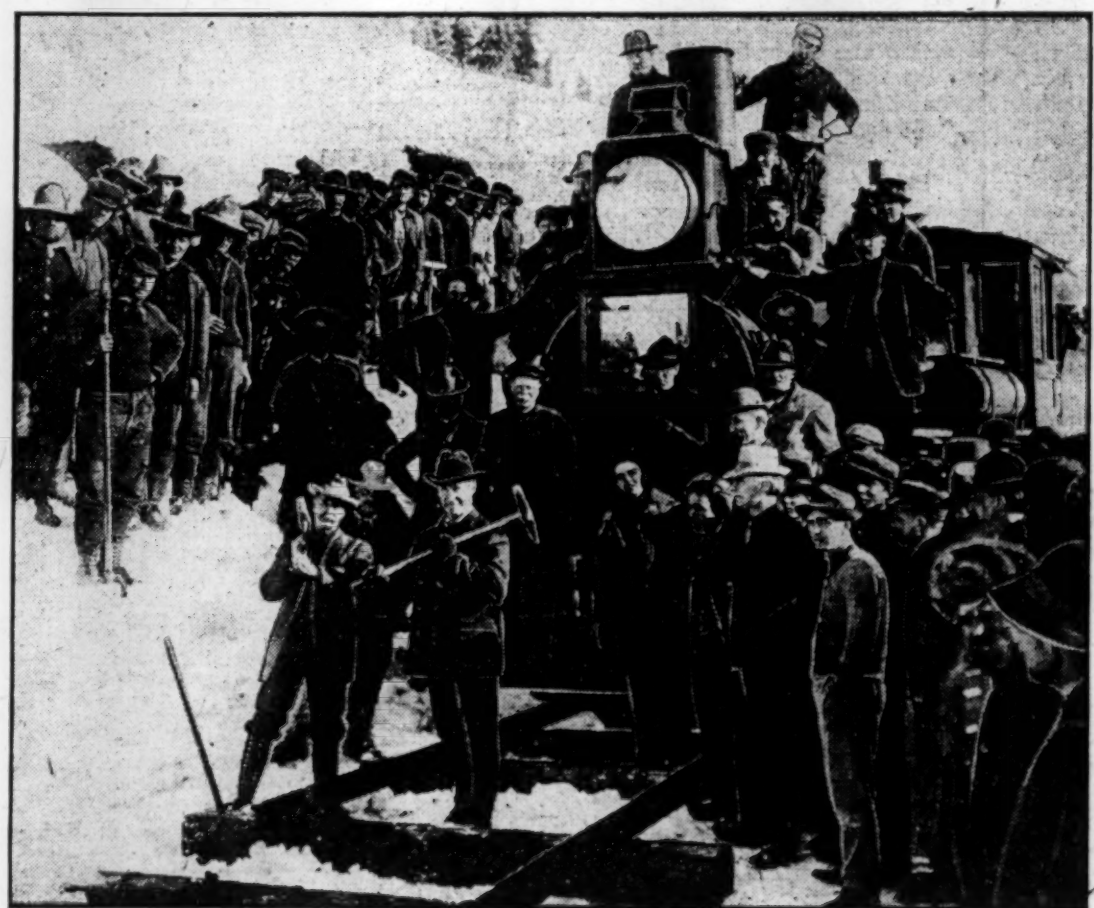
honor roll of 452, dating from 1904 to 1910. The whole list's average of age is very low, since so many appear to be schoolboys who went to the rescue of playfellows. No doubt many unrecorded women rescuers as well as older men were loath to seek the medal or allow it to be sought for them.

The medal is given only when there is supreme risk evident to the rescuer. The cases are carefully chosen, for of more than 5000 applications only 452 were granted. Of this number 112 sacrificed themselves indeed. Of the total awards 117 or about a quarter were to persons from nine to 20 years. The youngest hero appears to have been a girl of nine, Maree Trevor, who, herself unable to swim, pulled a boy of seven out of swift, deep water.

The proportion of awards is probably greater to youth from a consideration of the greater risk to undeveloped strength, to say nothing of the boy's habit of seeking out hair-breadth adventures, where a comrade may have to aid. The pluckily successful rescues in these cases also show that the confident disregard of seeming danger has helped the youthful heroes to carry out their helpful purpose.

Some of the heroes are workmen on duty. Here a conductor or yardman pushes a woman from the rails at sacrifice of himself. There an engineer or a group of miners goes to the rescue of mates. Here a forewoman in a factory saves a girl from a burning room, or a matron in a children's home stands by her charges through fire. There two Indian deck-hands plunge into the flooded river to rescue passengers. Most of the rescues, indeed, are from water. The list does not include firemen or coast-guarders, who enter such service prepared to act as rescuers at call.

MASTERING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES



DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE ON COPPER RIVER RAILROAD, ALASKA

HERE is a remarkable reproduction of a scene in the far north, where workmen from every part of the country were gathered to carry the new railroad of Alaska through to a swift finish. Here are men of many nations and many origins; of many grades of experience and training. Every face shows character and determination. Weak men could not go through such a battle with the elements as this.

Such a conquest as this is prefigured in the old myths of the strife of heroes with imagined monsters. Who were dragons and giants and titans but vast forces of nature which man has chained and tamed? What were the labors of Hercules beside the tasks actually achieved by mankind? The monster engine that stands panting here, submissive to the command of its master, for whose coming and going the steel pathway is laid, this forceful creature is not a mere Frankenstein nor the invention of men; it is the bodying forth of the natural forces that the men of old saw active on earth and personalized in many forms. Modern man has ceased to fear these things. He has discovered their secrets and has made them his servants. What was the dragon of Siegfried, who latterly breathes ridiculous steam from

paper-mache nostrils on Wagner's stage? He was a type of the lawless forces, destructive to humanity, uncontrollable, dominating. Nowadays we are reducing these things to submission. The roaring engine, with its thundering trail of iron cars behind it, flees away across the implacable deserts of snow at the bidding of man. What is done today is but promise of what is yet to be on earth, making it in every last nook and corner a safe home for women and children, yielding up its fruits and treasures for the use and pleasure of humanity and freed everywhere from devastating influences of every sort.

Menu of Shellfish

The London Standard records the experience of a man who lived a hermit life on the beach in a stranded boat, covered over. He lived entirely on shellfish with occasionally some bread and cheese. At the age of 82 he was in robust health.

The true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection.—Michael Angelo.

Industry Necessary

HONORABLE industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it.—Samuel Smiles.

Author Versus Man

It is delightful, when one expects to see an author, to find a man.—Pascal.

Not Still in Its Sleep

A resident of Nahant tells this one of a domestic helper his wife took down from Boston.

"Did you sleep well, Mary?" the girl was asked the following morning.

"Sure, I did not, ma'am," was the reply; "the snoring of the ocean kept me awake all night."—Boston Transcript.

The test of every religious, political or educational system is the man which it forms.—Amiel.

DELUGE OF LISZT IS PROMISED

ELABORATE, though not entirely unified, plans are being made for the coming fall in celebration of the centenary anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt. Festivals of more or less pretentiousness will cover the continent of Europe and overflow into America. It is expected that every pianist of whatever prominence will furnish up all the

ancient war horses of Hungarian rhapsodies and exhibit them in all their panoply before their audiences. As a single example it is announced that when Rudolph Ganz, one of the many pianists whose intention it is to tour the United States next season, appears with the Theodore Thomas orchestra in Chicago, he will play the concerto in A and the "Todtentanz." All this and orchestra music, too, and in a single concert. Neither will the orchestras and choral organizations of the world find any excuse for holding back. There will be tone poems and symphonies, the mass and the oratorios, psalms, cantatas and songs.—World Today.

Imperative Orders

Murphy was a new recruit in the cavalry. He could not ride at all, and was given one of the worst horses in the troop.

"Remember," said the sergeant, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders."

Murphy was no sooner in the saddle than he was thrown to the ground. "Murphy!" yelled the sergeant, when he discovered him lying breathless on the ground, "you dismounted!"

"I did."

"Did you have orders?"

"I did."

"From headquarters, I suppose?"

"No, sir; from headquarters."—Every body.

The frate virtue, sone, if thou wilt here, Is to restrain and kepen uel thy tongue.—Chaucer.

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"WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?"

THAT there is an unescapable duty not only to our brother, but to him that is our neighbor, even to the stranger that is within our gates, is plainly set forth and strongly emphasized in the commandments, that primal declaration of law and righteousness which marks clearly and incisively the relationship of man to his creator and to his brother man. And again and again the Scripture writers, historian and prophet, psalmist and apostle, declare that man lives not for himself alone; that he must recognize the rights of his fellow beings and accord to them the same privileges he demands and expects for himself. From the time of the promulgation of the divine law by Moses down to the days of the apostles, what James calls "the royal law according to the Scripture" is iterated and reiterated, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Paul with his wonderful clearness and conciseness of statement draws this conclusion: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." If we love our neighbor as ourselves we shall do nothing to wrong or harm him, we shall be considerate of his rights, we shall help him in time of need; in a word, we shall order our conduct to our neighbor by the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

People are puzzled sometimes as to the limits of the term neighbor. One finds it easy to love, to be kind to those near and dear to him, whether kindred or friend; but to love his neighbor—the multitudes all about him—seems to be beyond his capabilities. He is desirous of fulfilling the law of love, but he is willing to do all within his power, but he knows not where to draw the boundary line—whom he shall include within the circle of loving-kindness. Like the lawyer of old, he seeks an answer to the question, "And who is my neighbor?"

To one honestly desirous of defining his obligations, that he may, in the degree of his ability, fulfill them, there comes a wonderful illumination from the study of the parable wherewith the Master answered the lawyer's question. A traveler had been waylaid, beaten, despoiled of his raiment, and left to his fate by the roadside. Other travelers came and went along the road as the day wore on; but absorbed in their own affairs they heeded not the sufferer who lay there unable to help himself. The priest and the Levite, he who administered the Mosaic law and he that taught it, came and looked on the wounded man, but felt no compassion for him. Let him lie there—why should they defile themselves, he was no kin of theirs!

Then at last there came one whose heart was touched by the pitiable plight of the wounded man. The newcomer was of the Samaritans, a people despised of the Jews and with whom they had no dealings; but he had the heart of a man, and dismounting from his beast he ministered to the needs of him whom the church and the school had ignored. There was no tie of kindred or friendship to assert its claim, there was only the bond of compassion to draw him to the side of the sufferer and lead him to provide for his needs, not only for the time being, but until he was restored to health and strength.

As he who in his own life exemplified compassion for the sick and sinning related this parable, the application was so plain that the lawyer could but answer he who showed mercy. Surely we of today are not less capable of apprehension! In the light of the teachings of divine Science, "the law of God, the law of good," as Mrs. Eddy defines it (Rudimental Divine Science, page 1), we come to see that our neighborly obligation is not limited to those whose dwellings are next our own, those with whom we are associated in business, in church, or in pleasure,—those whose lives touch ours in a multitude of ways. He is our neighbor who is in need, whatever that need may be.

He is our neighbor who has fallen

among thieves that seek to rob him of his birthright—"the sin which doth so easily beset us," malice, envy, covetousness, lust, all that would despoil him of the good things which a loving Father has bestowed upon His children, those inalienable rights with which every man is endowed—the right to live, to be free, to be happy. He may be hopeless and helpless; the church and the school have passed by with shrugged shoulders and averted eyes, and there seems naught left him but to perish, uncared for and alone. But the extremity that is God's opportunity has been reached and the love that never faileth is close at hand to succor and sustain. Blessed indeed is he to whom this work of ministration has been given, he who, striving to emulate the Master, goes forth on his mission of mercy—"to preach the gospel to the poor....to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Such was the Master's mission and his creed, and as Christian Scientists we can ask no greater boon than to have for our own that "theology of Jesus" which Mrs. Eddy tells us "healed the sick and the sinning" (Science and Health, page 138), that theology which, ending us with the Christ-spirit, will teach us how to see in every needy one the neighbor

whom we are to love as ourselves, the brother for whose well-being we shall be held responsible.

This may seem a difficult, even an impossible task, but Christian Science teaches us that as we strive to be obedient to the first great commandment of the law, to acknowledge the divine ever-presence, intelligence and omnipotence, to declare the aliveness of God and to give Him that all-embracing love which is His due—that in proportion as we become attuned to the infiniteness of divine Love, our own love will be broadened and deepened, and we shall come to see that as God is the Father of all, the necessary consequent to the fatherhood of God is the brotherhood of man, and that to love our neighbor is to do good to him.

To attain to this fullness of love is the high goal which Mrs. Eddy has set before us—"that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself,—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of the divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind" (Science and Health, p. 55). And he that is faithful shall gain his reward, for to him it shall be spoken: "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pleasant Guest

Telling of J. Pierpont Morgan's talent for taciturnity a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine has the following little story, which is a lesson in tact or consideration for almost anybody.

One summer Mr. Morgan's son, Jack Morgan, invited a Harvard classmate to spend the night at Highland Falls, their summer home on the Hudson. "My father's coming up in the evening on the Corsair," he wrote him; "just get aboard and come along with him." The guest followed directions and found that gentleman seated on the deck in an arm-chair, reading a newspaper. After saying who he was, the other pulled out a

paper from his pocket and began to read, too. The Corsair moved up the Hudson, and both continued to study their newspapers until the 30-mile journey was over. Jack Morgan met them at the landing place, and his father, happening to be alone with him for a moment, remarked, with enthusiasm: "That is one of the nicest young fellows I've met."

Today's Puzzle



What article of dress?

HIDDEN PARTS OF THE HEAD
Ear, eye, hair, brow, tongue, lash.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 10, 1911

The Electoral Vote of 1912

EXCLUSIVE of Arizona and New Mexico, the new electoral college, under the apportionment law just approved by the President, will have 525 members; the admission of the territories named, however, may as well be assumed, in which case the number will be increased to 531, or forty-eight more than in 1908, the last presidential year. The states that went Republican at that time have gained, under the new apportionment, thirty-two votes; the states that went Democratic have gained only ten. If the same states should vote in the same way next year the Republican electoral majority would be increased from 159, the majority of Taft over Bryan, to 181. In order to win next year the Democratic nominee will have to gain ninety-one votes in addition to those won by Mr. Bryan; and these, of course, must be obtained in the states that went for Mr. Taft in 1908.

It looks like uphill work for the Democracy. Yet the conditions have greatly changed in the last three years. It is admitted on all sides that 1908 was an extraordinarily bad year for the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan carried only three northern states, Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska. Missouri, Delaware and West Virginia left the "solid South" and went over bodily to Mr. Taft. The vote of Maryland was split. In these four states the loss was thirty votes; their defection made a difference of sixty in the totals. Under ordinary conditions this would not be likely to happen again. Considering that the Democrats have been gaining steadily since 1908, no repetition of it may be reasonably looked for next year.

Calculations based on the assumption that the southern states that broke away three years ago are going to remain in the Republican column are not to be depended on. This is true especially with reference to Maryland and Missouri. On the other hand, estimates which assume that the Democrats are to hold all the states they carried a year ago will have to be accepted conditionally. The southern states that are accounted normally Democratic have lost through the new apportionment the proportionate strength long held by them. Forty-eight northern votes and the "solid South" could win in either 1884 or 1888; as matters stand now, even with Oklahoma included, the "solid South" would have to be backed by seventy-eight votes in the northern states to give victory to its choice for the chief magistracy. But the time seems to have passed when any group of states can be classed with absolute certainty on either side in politics. The breaks in the New England states last year furnish an eloquent illustration of the political uncertainties resulting from the growth of independent individual thought. The South is feeling this influence as deeply as the North. As a consequence, the old method of calculating political possibilities nationally has broken down. The year 1912 will do its own thinking and its own voting.

SAN FRANCISCO is losing no opportunity now of advertising the fact that she took the Panama exposition away from New Orleans.

OF EIGHT nominations just made to highest posts in the diplomatic service, six are of men already serving the republic with distinction in this important civic function. Their selection now is due to proved merit, and is to be interpreted as promotion in a profession that the United States has at length come to recognize as worthy of a stable tenure and fair if not generous pay. Time was when a similar group of nominations would have registered no such proportion of trained agents. Indeed, there would have been none such on the list. Until, under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Secretaries Hay, Root and Knox, the attitude of Congress was altered so that the principles of competition, promotion based on merit, and security of tenure were made authoritative, there was no inducement for men of large caliber, with social aptitude, the requisite intellectual endowment and a natural ambition to figure in the history of their time, to enter the American diplomatic service as a life career. Now there is; and the benefits of the change are apparent. The next step that Congress should take is to provide for purchase and maintenance, in all important European, Asiatic and South American capitals, of legation headquarters worthy of the United States. For lack of them today a service, bettered in its personnel and status, is handicapped in administrative and social ways, and ambassadors and ministers are often forced to undergo mortifying humiliations that no nation should ask honorable men to endure.

THE time is close at hand when it will no longer be necessary to depend on Who's Who in order to find out who is who in the world of politics.

Significance of West Point's Shortage

THE thoughtful will be slow about jumping at conclusions based upon the continued shortage of applicants for admission to the United States military academy at West Point. For the present they will be content, rather, to let the facts speak for themselves, without, however, overlooking or underrating their significance. The shortage this year is about 100. It has in the last few years been greater; in 1908-09, for instance, it was 114; in 1909-10, 116. The puzzling thing is that there should not be a full class, with a long waiting list, every year. The shortage may vary. It may be less, or it may be greater in 1910-11; time was when every United States senator and representative entitled to recommend appointments to the academy had a large batch of candidates to draw upon; recently the war department has been compelled to urge upon the senators and representatives the necessity of finding and nominating suitable young men for entrance to the establishment.

In 1908 about one fourth of those appointed failed to pass the necessary examinations. That these are more exacting than is usual in colleges generally does not appear. The rejection of such a large percentage is all the more surprising because in many

congressional districts the appointments were made as a result of competitive examination. It is thought in some quarters that the difficulty of meeting the examination requirements has deterred many young men from applying for appointment. Allowance must be made for this, of course, in the summing up.

Another explanation brought forward is that the increased opportunities for education and the increased ability of the people to take advantage of them, render less attractive the plea once made so successfully by the military academy. While it still offers exceptional inducements to young men of the right stamp, it seems to be questioned more and more whether the training and career provided by West Point are what are most needed in this commercial age. It is held on one side, of course, that the academy is intended only to provide a military training, but, while it is recognized that there must be many professional military men of various ranks, it is held on the other hand that West Point should fit its students for ordinary pursuits, since there never is, and never can be, save in wartime, satisfying careers open within the service to all ambitious graduates of the institution.

Moreover, with a large element it is becoming more and more a serious question whether the military occupation, professionally speaking, is not doomed to early extinction. This is an extreme view and one not justified by a calm survey of the present outlook. As long as there is disorder in the world, the means for meeting and quelling it must be at hand in the very interest of peace. But the belief in the near approach of universal tranquillity is so strong that doubtless it is influencing to some degree the affairs of West Point. This should not be encouraged. Conditions must yet undergo many changes for the better before the friends of law and order can afford to strip themselves of means of defense and protection. In this, as in all other matters, common sense must be appealed to.

Instrument and Operator

AN EMINENT organist recently said that the ingenuity and combined effort of American organ-builders have now produced an instrument superior relatively to the man available to play upon it. In other words, while society has been busy perfecting instruments made of material things, it has not been equally busy training men who shall use the ingenious, complex and effective mechanism to produce esthetic and spiritual results correspondingly greater. The accuracy of this analysis of present conditions in one realm of music we do not vouch for; but the charge made does call forth the query as to whether it is not possible for such a state of affairs to exist, and in realms other than the musical.

Is it as easy today to find men equipped intellectually and ethically to manage corporations profitably and justly as it is to build up large and complex coordinations of capital? Has not a higher order of mental ability—at least until a comparatively recent date—gone into the making of business combinations than has been found available to operate them with due regard for the rights of all concerned?

Is not the dominant tendency in American political life the disposition to enact law rather than the will to obey it after it is made? Has not the passion in education, until a comparatively recent date, been more for creation of a great, complex machine, adequate in apparatus and inclusive in curriculum, than for production and training of teachers and administrators able to get perfection from the mechanism created? In short, are there not many creations of American ingenuity and organizing skill, that are roaming around like Shelley's Frankenstein, without adequate control from within? Instrument has been perfected at the expense of operator. It is so easy to scheme, to organize, to add and add and add. But to vitalize and moralize, that is another story. Thousands of men who, as individual employers or as partners in firms, would have kept honor while gaining a competence have lost the one and failed to get the other, in their dallying with the corporation and trust idea. They were not big enough to work the new mechanism.

A business firm that becomes a corporation at once rises to a new plane of tests. So does a college that calls itself a university and a nation that becomes imperialistic. Fortunate if with the quantitative expansion, there is a qualitative growth by those who must administer. If not then the instrument is relatively greater than operator, and trouble reigns until the adequate player is perfected and made equal to his work. In some fields of American activity today the crying need is not for more complex apparatus but for men able to use such as already has been perfected.

THEY want President Taft to go out to San Francisco to turn the first clod of earth for the Panama Pacific fair, and the chances are he will consent. California, of course, will remember that one good turn deserves another.

AMERICAN exporters are notified by the United States consul at Malta that the native language of the island is not Spanish, as they seem to think, but Maltese. That is, the consul says they should send Maltese catalogues to Malta.

REGULAR readers of the Congressional Record are not prepared to say yet that any new feature, since the publication changed hands, has fully taken the place of the attacks that used to be made on czarism.

IN INTIMATING that reciprocity will not be unwelcome, Mexico apparently means to say that what is good to the north of the United States is no less good to the south of that nation.

IT is estimated that the adoption of New York's new charter would add \$4,289,500 to the city's pay roll, and yet a New York contemporary wonders how anybody could vote for it.

PEANUTS in the shell or even in the half-shell are now excluded from Central Park, New York. But there are no restrictions as to jackets in the ball park grand stands or circuses.

EVERY appliance seems to have been added to the equipment of the modern excursion boat, with the possible exception of an instantaneous fog lifter.

IF THE plans for the dissolution of the powder "trust" are put into effect others of the "combinations" under investigation may seek the cyclone cellar.

THE Oregon celebration in honor of the settlement of the Pacific Northwest is an event in which the whole country can well afford to take part.

Secretary Nagel's Call for Aid

OF ALL the members of the cabinet, Secretary Nagel seems to have been subjected to least attack and criticism. Barring charges affecting his handling of the seal problem in Alaskan waters, he has come through unassailed. Temperamentally he is reserved; mentally he is wary and most careful to have data justifying his official acts. The spectacular aspects of politics he scorns. With German thoroughness he attends to his administrative tasks and leaves to other cabinet officials the task of serving two masters, party and nation. Albeit as a high-class lawyer he now and again aids the President and the attorney-general in defining the administration's policy toward lawbreakers. But it is all done with a minimum of publicity. Washington correspondents do not count on him as a fount of news, inspired or otherwise. For others the limelight and the center of the stage; but he came to Washington to administer a department and not to become a "statesman" or "a new world Aristides." Hence the comfort he is to his chief. Hence also the attention paid to him when he does speak to his countrymen. He is doubly welcome because not stale.

Two aspects of his latest speech are worth noting. He is not of the Gary-Wickersham-Perkins school, who wish national supervision of corporations and commodity prices. The Missouri and the New York lawyers of the cabinet do not agree on this fundamental change of attitude, and the westerner is more conservative than the former Wall street attorney. But if not eager for extension of federal control of industry, Secretary Nagel is insistent that Congress, representing the people, equip the commerce and labor department to do the work for which it was created in a way equal to its opportunity and satisfying the demands made upon it. As it is now, it is undermanned and without sufficient funds to make investigations. Of course, explanation of this state of affairs is not difficult. Influential "interests" opposed creation of the department. They are still hostile. But a "progressive" Senate as well as House can readily meet Secretary Nagel's appeal.

IT is now alleged by a person described as "an eminent Frenchman" that there never was such a person as Julius Caesar. Here is another instance, no doubt, where the person in question was another man by the same name.

Panama Canal Commissary

AMONG the interesting items of information furnished each week by the Canal Record, the notes and figures having to do with food and food prices are likely to set people further north to thinking. For instance, in a recent issue, beef, lamb and pork were quoted at prices not less than 20 per cent below what consumers would have to pay for the same products in the United States. The commissary department of the Panama zone, it is true, states specifically that all the articles in question are cold storage provisions, but at the same time there is hardly a doubt that governmental supervision will see to it that the canal employees are supplied with satisfactory edibles.

There may be those who will argue that what the government is now doing in the Panama canal district could be done with equally good effect in the United States. But, whatever the benefit from such a communistic arrangement, there is hardly any doubt that its good results would be minimized by the elimination of middlemen who have become a factor in each community. The Panama canal prices seem reasonable, and it is creditable to the American government that it has been able to make such arrangements that its employees are supplied with good food at minimum figures. Such case no doubt helps the temporary dweller in the zone to reconcile himself to conditions there.

The Canal Record, which is published at Ancon under the direct supervision of the isthmian canal commission, is in itself an agency for promoting the interests of the canal employees. Distribution of the paper is gratis, and there is considerable information each week about construction progress, social activities and other matters bearing on the zone.

TWICE since the municipality of Greater New York came into being in 1906 has there been action by the state Legislature providing the lesser political unit with organic law. Next month similar action may be taken, and in a way alarming to all well-wishers of the metropolis, unless during coming weeks it is made clear to legislators that there is a limit to the city's patience with Albany control and refusal to accept a charter that craftily fixes upon the city extension of Tammany's power. Only the spasm of self-assertion and power which Governor Dix displayed just before the recent Legislature adjourned prevented a bi-partisan combine of "machinists" from ramming the new charter through last month without any chance for the citizens affected to protest.

Fortunately, despite untoward climatic conditions and the exodus from the city of many of its best residents, there are rebellions stirring now that make it probable that when the charter comes up for discussion in the fall the effort to use rural Republicans as instruments to rivet Tammany's collar tighter on the necks of New Yorkers will be blocked. The Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Union, the bureau of municipal research and the City Club are alert now and busy organizing obstruction. The "jokers" of the proposed charter are being discovered and given publicity. Analysis by the experts of the bureau of municipal research is showing what the extra costs to taxpayers will be. Merchants are rising up to protest against further handicaps to economical administration and to new forms of "graft" toll on honest business. Best of all, the absurdity of the situation is becoming patent to the electorate generally. Paternity of the proposed charter no one dares claim or acknowledge. The motives for its formation and desired imposition are ulterior. It will be scoffed out of the way before there is need to argue against it, judging by present indications.

New York needs a new charter along the lines recommended by the Ivins commission. Until conditions change at Albany the effort to secure an organic law for the metropolis that is framed to promote public welfare is useless. The best that can be hoped for now is to block enactment of the charter that Tammany desires but dares not admit it does, lest the admission seal the fate of the measure.

New York's Charter